

Public Ledger

WEEKLY REPUBLICAN—1897.
DAILY PUBLIC LEDGER—1899.

MAYSVILLE, KY., SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1910.

ONE COPY—ONE CENT.

WASHINGTON THEATER

Complete Change of
Pictures and Song To-
night.

Coolest Theater in the city. 1,000
seats. Room for all.

ADMISSION 5 CENTS

Balcony for colored people. Fol-
low the crowd. Pictures changed
nightly.

Personal

Miss Allene Reveal is visiting her aunt, Miss Anna Brown of Mt. Olivet.

Mrs. Amelia Bendel is home from a visit to her daughter, Mrs. Richard Williams, at Huntington, W. Va.

Mrs. Ben Poynts and daughter, Miss Mary Dewees, left yesterday on a visit to relatives at Nashville, Tenn.

Mrs. W. C. Lydick and children have returned to their home at Cynthiana, after a visit to relatives at Mayslick.

Miss Georgia May Clark and brother, Hammond, have returned home, after a visit to their grandparents at Vanceburg.

Cynthiana Democrat—Mrs. William Tucker leaves Saturday morning for Maysville, where she will be the guest of her friend, Miss Mary Hendrick, for several days.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Jolly and daughter, who have been visiting relatives and friends at Cynthiana, will arrive today to be the guests of relatives at Germantown. They will later go to Spokane, Wash., to reside.

AN A. B. at

The Pastime

THIS AFTERNOON AND
NIGHT

"ON THE BORDER
STATES."

Or "A Little Heroine of the Civil War."
Also a Complete Change
of Pictures.

COOL FOOTWEAR

OF ALL KINDS

AT

Barkley's Shoe Store

IF YOU WANT A DIAMOND

Get a good one. This is the kind we are offering at very low prices, considering the high quality of our "DIAMONDS." Call and see how cheap you can buy a good diamond from me. Studs, Rings, Eardrops and Brooches, all the latest style mountings.

My WATCHES are all first class, regulated and warranted, watches that you can depend on keeping perfect time and giving perfect satisfaction. Silver Spoons, Knives, Forks and Serving Pieces, Bowls and Dishes, all Sterling Silver, Cut Glass Bowls, Water Pitchers, Tumblers, Vases, Plates, etc. We give you our personal guarantee when you get GLASSES from me. Many years experience fitting Glasses. Our lenses are the white perfectly ground lenses, ground by specialists, accurate and of true focus. See me when you want Glasses. We give you only the best.

P. J. MURPHY Jeweler and
OPTICIAN.

The July

Victor Records

Are here for you to hear. Another splendid list of vocal and instrumental music, and you're welcome to come in and hear them at any time.

A FEW OF THE SELECTIONS:

- 60,019—"Daffydils"—Nora Bayes.
- 60,020—"Back to My Old Home Town"—Jack Norworth.
- 70,017—"Sunlight Waltz"—Lucy Isabelle Marsh.
- 16,496—"Cupid's I. O. U."—Ada Jones and Billy Murrey.
- 35,108—"Alabama Minstrels"—Victor Minstrel Company.
- 16,493—"Happy Go Lucky," two-step—Fryor's Band.
- 35,108—"Old Heidelberg"—Fryor's Band.
- 16,497—"Ogalalla"—American Quartet.
- 89,043—"Madam Butterfly," duet—Act 1.
- "Amore o Grillo"—Enrico Caruso and Antonio Scotti.

Brisbois and Diener

SAVE MONEY! Buy From Us!

Castoria.....19c
Mennen's Talcum.....12c
Swamp Root.....34c and 68c
Cuticura Soap.....19c
Colgate's Talcum.....15c

Above prices are CASH. Call before purchasing. Our prices are as low as the lowest.

J. JAS. WOOD & SON.

Mr. Kemper Mitchel has returned from a two weeks' visit to relatives at Lexington.

Mr. Thomas Greeley of Cincinnati came up to spend the Fourth with his mother and sisters.

Mr. Hugh O'Donnell of Chicago is visiting his mother, Mrs. Eunice O'Donnell, and other relatives.

Mr. George Bauer of Lexington was the guest of Mr. Thomas M. Russell of East Third street yesterday.

Miss Rebecca Putney of Charleston, W. Va., is the guest of Miss Minerva Nelson Stockton of West Third street.

Miss Katherine O'Mara of Covington will spend the glorious Fourth with Misses Walton and Collins of this city.

Editor Wilt of The Flemingsburg Gazette, accompanied by his bright little son, was a welcome visitor in the city yesterday.

Mrs. Hiram Adamson of Shannon, en route home from Paris, is a stop-over guest with Mrs. Charles Gettes of West Fourth street.

Misses Bessie and Nellie Greeley of East Fifth street left this morning for Lexington, where they will spend several weeks visiting relatives and friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Bratton of Lexington street have returned home, after a most pleasant trip of two weeks in the lake regions in New York and Michigan.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Smith of East Second street, will in a few weeks, leave for Oklahoma City, Okla., where they will take up their permanent residence.

Mr. Herman Duhme, Covington Jeweler, will spend the Fourth with Mr. James Walton of East Third street. He will make the trip on his launch, accompanied by his brother.

Mr. James Singleton and daughter, Miss Elizabeth, arrive today from Newport on a visit with friends.

Miss Katherine Smith of Forest avenue left yesterday for a ten days' visit to Miss Mabel Lafferty of Greenup.

Mrs. General James Goggin arrived from San Antonio, Texas, Thursday night to visit Mrs. Lucien G. Maltby.

Mrs. Martin A. O'Hare and sons will leave today to join Mr. O'Hare in Chicago, where this excellent family will take up their permanent residence.

Miss Mary O'Neal, after spending the winter and spring here attending school, left yesterday for her home in Mayslick, accompanied by Miss Mary Ellen Malone of West Fourth street.

Masters John Watson and William B., sons of Postmaster and Mrs. Clarence Mathews, left yesterday for a visit with their uncle and aunt, Editor and Mrs. J. C. Newcomb, Ripley.

Today is the 29th anniversary of the assassination of President Garfield.

Mrs. H. T. Davidson, who underwent an operation several days ago, is getting along nicely.

Union Service will be held in the Central Presbyterian Church tomorrow night at 7:30 o'clock. Rev. Roger L. Clark will deliver the sermon.

PILES CURED AT HOME BY NEW ABSORPTION METHOD.

If you suffer from bleeding, itching, blind or protruding Piles, send me your address, and I will tell you how to cure yourself at home by the new absorption treatment; and will also send some of this home treatment free for trial, with references from your own locality if requested. Immediate relief and permanent cure assured. Send no money, but tell others of this offer. Write today to Mrs. M. Summers, Box P. South Bend, Ind.

Where to Worship

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
Rev. John Barbour, D.D., Pastor.
Residence.....No. 311 Market street.
Sunday-school at 9:30 a. m.
Mission Sabbath-school in the German Church at 2 p. m.
Westminster Society C. E. at 6:00 p. m.
Weekly Prayer-meeting Thursday at 7:00 p. m.
Preaching at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
Rev. W. H. Akers, Pastor.
Residence.....No. 425 Forest avenue
Sunday-school at 9:30 a. m.
Preaching at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.
C. E. Meeting Sunday at 6:15 p. m.
Weekly Prayer-meeting Wednesday 7:30 p. m.

THIRD STREET M. E. CHURCH.
Rev. F. W. Harrop, Pastor.
Residence.....308 West Second street.
Sunday-school at 9:30 a. m.
Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.
Epworth League at 6:00 p. m.
Prayer-meeting Thursday at 7:30 p. m.

SEDDEN M. E. CHURCH.
Rev. W. H. Davenport.
Sunday-school at 9:30 a. m.
Class Meeting every second and fourth Sundays.
Preaching every first and third Sundays at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.
Epworth League each Sunday at 6:30 p. m.

FIRST M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH.
Rev. B. F. Chatham.
Residence.....No. 219 West Second street
Sunday-school 9:15 a. m.
Preaching at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.
Epworth League at 6:30 p. m.
Prayer-meeting Thursday at 7:30 p. m.

SECOND M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH.
Rev. R. B. Wilson.
Residence.....914 East Second street.
Preaching first, second and fourth Sundays at 10:30 a. m. and 7:00 p. m.
Sunday-school every Sunday at 9:30 a. m.
Prayer-meeting every Thursday at 7:30 p. m.
Epworth League, Tuesday at 7:00 p. m.
Junior Epworth League, Sunday at 2:30 p. m.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.
Rev. H. Ross Arnold, Pastor.
Sunday-school 9:30 a. m.
Preaching at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.
Young People's Meeting 6:30 p. m.
Prayer-meeting Thursday 7:30 p. m.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.
Rev. Roger L. Clark, Pastor.
Residence.....East Fourth street.
Sunday-school 9:30 a. m.
Preaching at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.
Y. P. S. C. E. 6:15 p. m.
Prayer-meeting Wednesday 7:30 p. m.

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH.
Rev. Father P. M. Jones, Pastor.
Residence.....110 East Third street.
Early Mass at 8 a. m.
Sunday-school at 9 a. m.
High Mass at 10 a. m.
Benediction after 10 a. m. Mass

CHURCH OF THE NATIVITY.
Sunday-school 9:30 a. m.
Services—Sundays, 10:45 a. m. and 4:00 p. m.
Friday 7:00 p. m.

Our Colored Citizens.

Mrs. Charlotte Thomas is confined to her bed with rheumatism.

Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Washington, Jr., are rejoicing over the arrival of a fine boy.

Miss Nettie B. Allen, after an illness of typhoid fever for nine months, was able to be at Washington to visit her niece, Mrs. Moss Lane.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lewis announce the marriage of their daughter, Ida D., to Mr. Luther Thomas. The wedding will take place in August.

HOME COMING

Manager Edward White, the originator and manager of the Home-coming, desires to announce that he is compelled to raise the price of admission to 15c on account of extra expense. He is making extensive preparations to entertain the colored people. He is going to give away \$100 in presents. Get your coupons at the gate.

SCOTT'S M. E. CHURCH

The seventh and eighth of the series of sermons on character building will be delivered Sunday at 11 a. m. Subject, "Noah's Weakness;" 7:30 p. m., "The Bow of Promise." Sunday-school 9:45; Epworth League 6:45. Ten days meeting will begin July 9th, close July 17th. \$300 is the goal we hope to reach. Every member is asked to do his best.



Regular monthly meeting Joseph Heiser Post No. 13 at G. A. R. Hall, Cox Building, at 7:30 this evening. M. C. CHENNEY, Commander. John M. Shepard, Adjutant.

COUNTRY PRODUCE

Maysville's Market Quotations for Today.

Following are this morning's quotations on country produce, telephoned at 9 o'clock by E. L. Manchester, Manager of the Keystone Commercial Company:

Eggs, per dozen.....14c
Butter.....17c
Turkeys.....13c
Hens, 8 lb.....11c
Springers, 1 1/2 pounds and over.....18c
Old Roosters.....6c
The retail grocers pay 20c for eggs, 20c for butter.

GO TO THE RESCUE.

Don't Wait Till It's Too Late—Follow the Example of a Maysville Citizen

Rescue the aching back. If it keeps on aching, trouble comes. Backache is kidney ache. If you neglect the kidneys' warning, Look out for urinary trouble—diabetes. This Maysville citizen will show you how to go to the rescue.

M. C. Chisholm, 317 East Second street, Maysville, Ky., states:

"The cure Doan's Kidney Pills effected in my case some years ago has been permanent, and the public testimonial I then gave in their favor still holds good. I was bothered a great deal by too frequent passages of the kidney secretions, this weakness being especially annoying at night, when I was obliged to arise several times. Having my attention called to Doan's Kidney Pills, I procured a box at J. J. Wood & Son's Drugstore, and had taken them only a short time before I noticed a marked improvement. They soon cured me, and I have since learned of several other cases where they have been used with good results."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

Are You Prepared For Spring Work?

We have the largest assortment of HARDWARE and TOOLS ever brought to Maysville, and prices are right. Hall's Land and Hill-side Plows, Hoes, Rakes, Forks and Spades, Trace, Breast and Tongue Chains, Collar Pads, Whips, Grindstones, Hay Knives, Manure Forks, O. & B. Mattocks, Snaths, Brush Hooks and Weed Scythes, Rivets and Rivet Machines and a thousand other things. If we haven't what you want will order it for you. Get our prices on any article before you buy.

Frank Owens Hardware Co.

THEY ARE COMING! Loaded Shells!

We have been appointed agents for Winchester Repeating Arms Co.'s Loaded Shell—Newblack, Repeater and Leader. Send us your orders. Our price is right. Wholesale only. M. C. RUSSELL CO.

L. T. Anderson of Point-au-View Stock Farm received yesterday from Wichita, Kansas, two high-class show horses.

There is a good-sized leak in the water main in Front street, opposite Coughlin & Co.'s livery stable, that it would be well to attend to at once, before it becomes more serious.

Bring Me Your DRY CLEANING

Shipments made daily to Fenton's, the home of Faultless Dry Cleaning, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Gents' Suits.....\$1.50
(Includes small repairs)
Gents' Pantaloons.....50c
Gents' Fancy Vest.....50c
Ladies' Suits.....\$2.00
Ladies' Plain Skirt.....\$1.25
Ladies' Silk Waist, Plain.....75c
Ladies' Silk Waist, Fancy.....\$1.00
Ladies' Net Waist, Plain.....75c

On all ladies' work one week time required. All household goods at Cincinnati prices. This work I guarantee to be as fine as modern machinery can make it.

C. F. McNAMARA, Ficklin Building W. Front Street

Deering Binder Twine

J. C. EVERETT & CO.

Raymond City COAL

A high-class coal for a high-class trade. We are sole agents for this celebrated coal in Maysville.

'Phone No. 70. **GABLE BROS.**

BEST 67 YEARS AGO. BEST TODAY.

"THERE IS NONE BETTER"

KENTUCKY GREENBRIER

BOTTLED IN BOND

M. J. DONOVAN. M. C. RUSSELL CO.
AND ALL DEALERS.

THE OLD SPRING DISTILLING CO.
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Every Man Should Have At Least One

BLUE SERGE SUIT

This will enable him to make an agreeable and comfortable change from prevailing gray and black, in which the average wardrobe abounds. There is a cool, crisp appearance to the well tailored Blue Serge that lends an air of perfect ease to the wearer's appearance. Kahn Tailored Clothes of these natty fabrics embody the most advanced style ideas.

Suits to Order, \$18 to \$48

Scores of attractive patterns now on display.

Creighbaum 102 West Second.

Representing Kahn Tailoring Co. of Indianapolis, makers of the kind of clothes gentlemen wear.

Are You Prepared For Spring Work?

We have the largest assortment of HARDWARE and TOOLS ever brought to Maysville, and prices are right. Hall's Land and Hill-side Plows, Hoes, Rakes, Forks and Spades, Trace, Breast and Tongue Chains, Collar Pads, Whips, Grindstones, Hay Knives, Manure Forks, O. & B. Mattocks, Snaths, Brush Hooks and Weed Scythes, Rivets and Rivet Machines and a thousand other things. If we haven't what you want will order it for you. Get our prices on any article before you buy.

Frank Owens Hardware Co.

PUBLIC LEDGER.

A. F. CURRAN, Ed. and Mgr.

MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY.

Turn fly cop and cop flies.

Burn pyrethrum paper in the room and sweep up the flies.

Ballooning seems to be only a shade more certain than coming.

A Harvard athlete who lived on 14 cents a day won his H. Bet he felt like it, too.

Now that many Chinamen are cutting off their eues fashion will be able to wear more hair than ever.

Professor Munsterberg says that it is easy to detect crime and he proved it by experiments upon college girls.

A scientist has discovered rubber in the cactus. Accounts for the resilience a few horns of pulque will put into a human.

Some of our astronomers could write a large and uninteresting book on what they do not know about comets.

The back yards gardener has the consolation of knowing that the exercise is good for him, even if he does not raise anything.

Who says that the life of an astronomer is not replete with excitement? Halley's comet returns every seventy-five years.

The king of Siam will bring forty wives with him when he visits this country. What a bunch of helresses he'll be snubbed by!

A New Yorker has just finished school and received a diploma at the age of seventy. New York is producing some bright boys.

The Harvard professor who declared kissing is a perfectly safe pastime must be like millions of others, happily married, or going to be.

Cotton goods are believed to be going up, but not sufficiently to prevent threads of that material from finding lodgment in certain all-wool garments.

As soon as our young woman students take to robbing trains and bribing legislators there will be a loud call for the professor and his methods.

England takes the census in one hour at a cost of \$100,000. In the United States the census takes a month and costs \$20,000,000. They do some things better abroad.

A St. Louis statistician says that in Chicago there is a larger percentage of happy homes than in any other big city. How could it be otherwise with such adorable women?

Scientists in Washington put a man in a glass case to test certain foods, just as if it were not bad enough to test foods under the glittering eye of the boarding-house landlady.

A Boston professor asserts that woman is still a savage. Maybe so, but the proposition is a pretty tough one as an illustration of the effects of association with the other sex.

If the bank notes were reduced to a quarter of their present size the gent in loud clothes who likes to display a fat roll of \$1 bills would have more trouble in creating a sensation.

Wilbur Wright, explaining his bachelorhood, says it is just as easy not to get married as it is to run an aeroplane. However, married men have been known to take a little flier occasionally.

The boy who is trying to make his way across the country on roller skates appears to have an exaggerated idea of what the promoters of the cement shows are accomplishing in the way of results.

The figures showing the April fire loss in the United States and Canada carry with them some consolation. The total was \$18,091,800, which was less by more than a million dollars than in the corresponding month last year, and far below the aggregate for April, 1908, which was \$26,009,000. The first four months of 1910 also reveal a decrease, the totals being: 1908, \$90,804,400; 1909, \$72,006,700; 1910, \$67,222,100. The falling off is not sufficient to inspire too strong hope of permanent improvement, but the trend is in the right direction and furnishes cause for encouragement.

The results of the parliamentary elections in France are finally established by repollings and revision of returns leave the present government more firmly established in power than before and afford little hope of any successful reactionary movement. The republic appears to be firmly established in the affection and confidence of the people, and it would be a daring spirit indeed that would propose to lead a militant movement for monarchy.

Even the government weather bureau admits recent changes in temperature are without parallel. It is comforting to have this department for once agree with unsophisticated popular opinion.

A New Jersey man who is ninety years of age has been doing some figuring and arrived at the conclusion that during his life he has saved \$19,000 owing to the fact that he never has been shaved by a barber. He doesn't explain what he intends to do with the money.

FIREWORKS FOR THE FOURTH

THAT fireworks in general are hardly more than highly differentiated firecrackers might be said with almost literal truthfulness, inasmuch as practically all of the pyrotechnic toys employed for the purposes of celebration on the Fourth of July depend primarily upon the paper tube loaded with combustibles of one sort or another, at the fundamental element, so speak, in their construction.

Even the great "set pieces," which might be called fire pictures, and which are erected upon scaffolds sometimes as much as a hundred feet in length, depend for their effects wholly upon such paper cylinders, no bigger than good-sized firecrackers, stuck all over the lattice work of the skeleton structure employed by the fire-painter in lieu, as one might say, of canvas.

Something more in detail about these fire pictures will be said later on; but meanwhile it may be as well to speak descriptively of the processes used in the manufacture of the more simple and familiar kinds of fireworks—such, for example, as roman candles, bombs, rockets, pinwheels and the like. All of these, excepting the bombs, are substantially nothing more than cylinders of pasteboard, filled with combustibles and fashioned in different ways.

One of the greatest fireworks factories in the world is located on the outskirts of Brooklyn, but the stranger who passes by it on a trolley car on the way to Coney Island would scarce suspect the character of the outfit, which is scattered over about twenty acres of land in a series of small buildings, some of them being so tiny as to accommodate only a single workman. The object of this arrangement is to minimize the consequences of accidents. If the lone man who occupies any one of the tiny houses should happen to be blown up he alone would suffer.

It naturally happens that the only building of considerable size on the premises is one in which no explosives or other lively combustibles are used. Here, in fact, is where all the paper is stored, tons upon tons of it, for the outer wrappings of the fireworks. Pyrotechnic toys, of course, must be pretty to look at, else they would not sell to advantage and the papers utilized for the purpose are of all colors of the rainbow and a great variety of ornamental patterns. For extra fancy goods more or less gilt and silver paper is employed.

Upstairs in the same building all of the paper cylinders are made, the process adopted being so exceedingly expeditious that one person can turn out as many as 18 gross of them in a day. Of course they are of all lengths and diameters according to kind and size of fireworks for which they are intended and though the rocket cylinders are rolled by machine all of the others are made by hand. With the aid of a long, round stick of metal and a pot of paste the operator converts sheets of thin, brown pasteboard into neat and compact tubes at the rate of three or four a minute.

A dozen work people engaged in this occupation can turn out an immense number of cylinders in a day and the manner in which they are utilized in the manufacture of different kinds of fireworks will presently be explained. It might be well to say incidentally, however, that in this same department are made the bombshells, which are stamped by a machine out of paper-mache in halves. When they have become dry the halves are joined by strips of thin canvas soaked in paste, each sphere thus produced having a round hole at one end for loading.

Bombs are among the most interesting and beautiful of fireworks and some of them are of great size—as much as five feet in diameter. They are discharged from mortars and, reaching a height of 1,000 feet or more, explode with a great noise, liberating showers of many-colored stars or golden rain, or sometimes parachutes carrying trains of stars. Some are made as small as two inches in diameter—baby ones, suitable for family use.

The method of their construction is always the same and is at once simple and ingenious. The papier-mache shell is filled with "stars"—that is to say, with little pieces of cylindrical paper tubing packed with different chemical compositions. Beneath the shell thus loaded is attached and firmly glued a paper receptacle containing a slow-burning composition similar to gunpowder. Then a fuse is so fixed that being ignited at the instant of the bomb's discharge it will burn just long enough to explode the shell at the moment when the projectile has reached its greatest height in the air. When this happens the paper shell is blown to pieces and the stars, incidentally ignited, are thrown far and wide. Being light, they fall slowly and the effect produced is very beautiful.

Even the stars, you see, are paper cylinders, though only half an inch perhaps in length. But they vary much in size, according to the uses to which they are to be put. A man cuts them by the millions with a small circular saw, taking a handful of paper tubes of small diameter and using the saw to chop them into short pieces of equal length. Then the little sections are filled with chemical mixtures of various kinds, nitrate and chlorate of baryta being used for green, carbonate of strontium for red, oxalate of soda for yellow and (oddly enough) paris green for blue, with various admixtures of chlorate of potash, shellac, etc.

It should have been said that, in order to strengthen the papier-mache shells and so to enable them to scatter their stars more widely when shattered, they are wound with strong grocer's twine, outside of which the final decorative paper cover is put on. There is, however, another and quite new kind of bomb, which is made in the shape of a cylinder. It is so constructed that during its flight through the air it makes a series of "breaks," sometimes as many as ten, throwing out each time a shower of stars. This, as might be imagined, is a very beautiful effect, and is achieved by dividing the containing cylinder into a series of compartments holding stars, each compartment being set off in its turn.

Some of these cylindrical bombs contain parachutes, which are arranged like the parachutes dropped from rockets. Inside of the pasteboard case is a circular piece of tissue paper, around the circumference of which are attached a series of very long strings. To each of these strings are fastened at intervals a number of the little paper stars already described and the arrange-



MAKING PARACHUTES FOR ROCKETS AND BOMBS

ment is such that when the paper disk, which is the parachute, is thrown out of the receptacle it instantly expands and drifts slowly downward, while the ignited stars, hanging along the strings beneath, make an exceedingly pretty display.

The methods adopted in the case of parachute rockets is exactly the same, the parachute and its attachments being packed into the "head" of the rocket. A rocket, of course, consists of two parts, the lower portion being a pasteboard cylinder, made especially thick, containing the explosive that makes the thing go up, while the upper compartment is simply a receptacle to hold stars, parachute, golden rain stuff, or whatever is to be liberated when the projectile has reached its highest point in the air.

What is called a "mine" is a big cylinder of pasteboard, which may be four or five feet high and which is attached to a square wooden base, in order that it may be stood up. Inside of the cylinder is put a propelling charge of the slow explosive and on top of it a paper bag filled with stars. At the top is an ordinary roman candle, which serves as a sort of spout. When the roman candle is lighted it shoots a few fiery balls successively in the customary manner, and then, the explosive inside having been reached, the whole affair explodes, throwing a multitude of stars in all directions.

Comparatively new are the so-called "batteries" of roman candles, which, in proportion to the number of candles going off simultaneously, produce a brilliant display. "Gerbs" are cylinders filled with iron filings, which are thrown out in an incandescent state by the slow-burning explosive. They are intended to be tacked upon a fence or to some such place, at a height of six feet.

It is a fact worth mentioning incidentally that all of the marine night signals, which are carried on every vessel, are made by the fireworks concerns. The Brooklyn factory supplied those used on the yachts during the recent race across the Atlantic. They are made on the same principle as "bengola" lights, a familiar pyrotechnic toy, but with a wooden handle. Such a contrivance is a pasteboard tube divided into compartments, usually three in number, containing inflammable compositions of different colors. Occasionally stars are added. Inasmuch as the colors—green, white and red—may be arranged in various ways, one can talk across the sea by the help of these lights on the darkest night.

In the tiny houses already described all the filling of roman candles is done. For this purpose machinery is used and it is always a possibility that a spark might ignite the gunpowder and composition, of which considerable quantities have to be kept immediately at hand. But these explosives and also the stars (which take the form of fiery balls as they are ejected from the candles) are stored in cubbyholes protected by swinging metal shutters. Each time the lone workman helps himself to stars or powder he is obliged to push aside the shutter, which falls again in place the instant that he has obtained what he wants. The cubbyholes open to the outside by windows, so that if there were an explosion the flame would be thrown outward from the building and not into it.

Thus safeguarded against mischance, the lone workman manipulates a machine by the help of which he loads two dozen roman candles at one time. Into them he puts gunpowder, composition and stars successively, layer after layer, ramming down each portion of the charge after the manner of loading an old-fashioned musket. Where candles that hold ten stars are being made the operation is somewhat complicated and hence the importance of doing as many as possible at once.

Most interesting of all, perhaps, is the making of the fire pictures, the construction of which begins with a latticework put together by a skilled carpenter. It is made as light as possible, and upon it is tacked the rattan which forms the outlines of the picture. Rattan is chosen for the purpose because it is pliable and can be bent into any sort of curves. The carpenter has before him a drawing, made by the artist of the company and executed to a certain scale. It is a simple matter to reproduce the lines of this drawing in rattan, so to speak, on an enlarged scale.

Having thus made the outlines of the picture in rattan upon a background of latticework, the carpenter drives at short intervals along the rattan a series of little nails. Upon each nail is to be put a small cylinder, a quarter of an inch in diameter and three inches long, loaded with some colored fire composition. When this operation has been completed the artist comes along, and with his pencil marks upon the latticework the different colors, "red," "green," "blue," etc., that are to appear in flame in various parts of the design. In obedience to these indications the loaded cylinders, which may number thousands, are stuck upon the nails subsequently by skilled young women. Finally all of the cylinders are attached together by a "quick match," which is lampwick saturated with a mixture of gunpowder and starch and threaded through a thin paper tube. Thus when fire is set to the fuse it will run in a few seconds all over the lattice work and the fire picture will be presented to view in gorgeous colors.

WOMAN FINDS A WAY.

Two burglars were on their trial and had engaged a smart lawyer for their defense, who, on cross-examining one of the witnesses, said:

"You say that on the night in question the moon was so bright that you could see the burglars in the room. Was your husband awake at the time?"

Witness—I don't know.

"Was his face turned toward you or not?"

The witness answered that she did not know.

"What! You don't know? Now, come, tell me, was his face turned toward you or the wall?"

"I don't know."

"Ah, ha! I thought so" (turning to the jury).

"She could not see. She who identifies the prisoners could not see which way her husband's face was turned. Explain that if you can."

"Well, sir, my husband is so bald that in a dim light I can't tell his face from the back of his head."—Tatler.

THE MISTAKE OF A NIGHT.

He saw her sitting in the dark corner and knew that his chance had come.

Noiselessly he stole up behind her and before she was aware of his presence he had kissed her.

"How dare you?" she shrieked.

"Pardon me," he bluffed, readily; "I thought you were my sister."

She stepped out into the light. "You silly fool!" she giggled. "I am!"

He fainted.—Chevalier Leader.

IN A SERIOUS CONDITION.

A Case of Terrible Kidney Trouble.

Henry Palmer, Cole and Walnut Sts., Barnesville, O., says: "My kidney trouble was caused by hardships and exposure in the army. The awful pains across my back gradually became more severe until I was in constant misery. My feet and hands were swollen to twice their natural size. The kidney secretions were in a terrible condition—for months I voided what seemed to be clear blood. I became so dizzy everything seemed to whirl. My condition was alarming when I began using Doan's Kidney Pills. Before long I improved and was soon strong and well."

Remember the name—Doan's. For sale by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Not Transferable.

Miss A. had on a skirt of delicate fawn color, which the others coveted. "Do bequeath that skirt to me, Miss A.," said one friend; "it matches a waist of mine exactly." "I don't see what you want of this old skirt," Miss A. replied. "It's on its last legs now."—Success Magazine.

SKIN BEAUTY PROMOTED

In the treatment of affections of the skin and scalp which torture, disfigure, itch, burn, scale and destroy the hair, as well as for preserving, purifying and beautifying the complexion, hands and hair, Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment are well-nigh infallible. Millions of women throughout the world rely on these pure, sweet and gentle emollients for all purposes of the toilet, bath and nursery, and for the sanative, antiseptic cleansing of ulcerated, inflamed mucous surfaces. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Boston, Mass., sole proprietors of the Cuticura Remedies, will mail free, on request, their latest 32-page Cuticura Book on the skin and hair.

Had a Reason.

"Why don't you call your newspaper the Appendix?" asked the enemy of the political boss.

"Any special reason for wanting me to do so?"

"Well, it's a useless organ."

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by him.

WALDING, KINMAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Right Name at Last.

"Let me show you our latest novelty," said the clerk in the haberdashery. "Here is the 'north pole' collar button. Named in honor of Cook and Peary."

"By Jove!" laughed the humorous customer. "They couldn't find a better name for a collar button."

"Why not?"

"Because it is so hard to locate."

Why He Whitewashed.

A country doctor tells a story of a man who moved into a dilapidated old cottage, and was found by the doctor busily whitewashing it inside and out. "I'm glad to see you making this old place so nice and neat," said the physician. "It's been an eyesore in the neighborhood for years." "Taint nothing to me about eyesores," was the reply. "The last couple what lived here had twins three times, and I hope whitewash is a good disinfectant. Ye see we've got ten children."

Paired.

She was an amiable old lady, and volunteered much information to the fair stranger who had come down to see an important event in the country town—the laying of the foundation stone of the new church.

"Yes," prattled the old lady, "that is the duke and duchess, and the couple behind them are the mayor and mayoress; and those two to the right are the vicar and—er—vixen."—Ideas.

A DETERMINED WOMAN Finally Found a Food That Cured Her.

"When I first read of the remarkable effects of Grape-Nuts food, I determined to secure some," says a woman in Salisbury, Mo. "At that time there was none kept in this town, but my husband ordered some from a Chicago traveler."

"I had been greatly afflicted with sudden attacks of cramps, nausea, and vomiting. Tried all sorts of remedies and physicians, but obtained only temporary relief. As soon as I began to use the new food the cramps disappeared and have never returned."

"My old attacks of sick stomach were a little slower to yield, but by continuing the food, that trouble has disappeared entirely. I am today perfectly well, can eat anything and everything I wish, without paying the penalty that I used to. We would not keep house without Grape-Nuts."

"My husband was so delighted with the benefits I received that he has been recommending Grape-Nuts to his customers and has built up a very large trade on the food. He sells them by the case to many of the leading physicians of the county, who recommend Grape-Nuts very generally. There is some satisfaction in using a really scientifically prepared food."

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason." Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

Since the First Fourth



WE HAVE no written record to prove that the makers of the first Fourth of July were given to boasting about their possessions. If they were in the habit of writing letters to their English cousins, in which they casually referred to the fact that they owned a territory of over 297,000 square miles, or some five times as large as all England and Wales, neither Poor Richard nor any of the other dear old chroniclers made note of the fact.

But inasmuch as the colonists felt big enough and strong enough and rich enough to pitch into Great Britain, and not only did pitch into her, but beat her after a fair fight, it would look to an unbiased person today as if the forefathers of the firecrackers had a pretty good opinion of themselves and of what they had in hand. It is quite likely that after the unpleasantness known as the Revolution, when the country was striding ahead with its commerce, was selling its cotton and its tobacco to every one that wore clothes or used the weed, they felt they had more reason to pat themselves on the back for the marvelous growth they showed before the eighteenth century was done.

But just supposing one of the framers of the Declaration could read over a few statistics and observe a few events that that are at hand today! If you told him that since his day the country—his country—has increased more than ten times in area, more than 30 times in population, and more than a thousand times in wealth, how would he take the news? Would he still assert—as some of our friends among the oldest inhabitants are prone to do, that the "good old days were best," or would he not be more likely to sally forth in search of the beads and make a peremptory demand for your incarceration as a dangerous lunatic?

Surely if truth is stranger than fiction figures are stranger still when measuring the vast strides that our country has taken since the Fourth of July, 1776. What one of the signers dreamed that in 1803, or less than 30 years after his ink dried upon that historic document, the United States would acquire a territory of 875,000 square miles, or nearly three times the size of all the 13 original states put together. But that was what we got when we bought Louisiana for \$15,000,000. In 1819, when we took in Florida, we added more than 70,000 square miles to our area; in 1845 we took in Texas with its vast domain of 389,000 square miles; and within three years thereafter had absorbed Oregon and the Mexican concession, adding in round numbers 800,000 square miles more.

Every once in a little while Uncle Sam seemed to grow territorially hungry, and would lurch off a promising fragment of the continent. The Gadsden purchase of 36,000 square miles was made in 1853; Alaska was bought for \$7,200,000 in 1867, adding nearly 600,000 square miles to our map, and in 1897 we took in the Hawaiian Islands to prove that we were not discriminating against the Pacific ocean in the matter of our favor. Then all in a bunch, during the days of 1898 and 1899 we took in Porto Rico, Guam and the Philippines, and a few of the Samoan Islands. The Sandwich Islands were scarcely worth mentioning for they added only a wee mite to our real estate holdings—6,740 square miles, to be exact—and Porto Rico with its 3,600, and little Guam with its 175 might be left out altogether and we'd hardly notice that we had lost them.

The Philippines totaled about 143,000 square miles, and you'll hardly be able to suppress a smile when you are informed that the Samoan "islands" that we took over in 1899 had the enormous area of 73 square miles. But even at that there's plenty of room upon those little ocean dots for cable houses, dry docks and coaling stations. A few thousand tons of coal stored at any one of those places may at some time in the future save the American battleship fleet and give it the power to overcome a foe in the far east. Thus, all told, when you add up the various breakfasts, luncheons, and dinners of new land that our uncle has enjoyed since 1776 we get the tidy showing of 2,936,731 square miles.

This new territory cost the United States treasury exactly \$87,039,768, or about \$30 a square mile. Add what we've bought to what we had during the Revolution, and you get a total of a little more than 3,000,000 square miles of territory.

The government figure experts, who ought to be the best on earth, for they get more pay than any other statisticians on the globe, calculate that the total wealth of the United States today is over \$110,000,000,000. They have come to the conclusion, after going over acres and acres of numerals that every man, woman and child in the United States has \$34.72. If you have not as much as that you should go to Washington and demand the difference from Maj. O. P. Austin, chief of the bureau of statistics. If every one who has more than \$34.72 should go to Major Austin and "whack up" with him to the extent of every penny they have above that sum, he could make an exact distribution of our national wealth and everybody might be satisfied—for a minute. The calculation of what every one in a country ought to



be worth is the estimation of what is known as the "per capita wealth."

According to the bureau of statistics' reckoning, you and I are worth a good deal more than we were in the days when the country was young. In 1800, or at the time when they have the first record of per capita wealth, the citizens of the United States were only worth \$5 apiece. The gain in per capita wealth has not always been steady during the decades. Certain census years showed us poorer than during the previous ten years, but most of the time we have been getting along nicely, thank you. In 1810 we were worth \$7.59 a head, 1820 had fallen to \$6.94; in 1830 we were even a little poorer at \$6.79, but in 1840 had jumped to \$10.91.

In the middle of the century we had advanced to \$12.02 apiece, and from that time on there were no more bargain drops or reductions whatever. But while we are talking of what we are worth per capita, it might not be amiss to mention the fact that every one of us here in the United States has also a debt per capita. In 1800 the per capita debt was \$15.63, or more than three times as much as the wealth per capita. Now, thank goodness and the statisticians, we seem to be well out of the financial woods, for each and all of us has a per capita debt of only \$10.76, or considerably less than one-third of what we own. With a showing like that we may be pardoned if we take the day off and go celebrate.

The biggest figures that the government has compiled this year are probably found in the freight records. They are so colossal that they really mean nothing to any one outside of the railroad business, and perhaps not so very much to the railway expert except by way of comparison. Last year the railroads hauled 236,601,390, 103 tons of freight one mile. We cannot easily compare that showing with the amount of freight hauled during colonial days, for during colonial days railroad freight was not known. Possibly there were figures compiled showing how many pounds of freight were carried by the coastwise vessels or the ships that plied between American and English, Dutch, French, and Portuguese ports. If these figures were prepared, however, they have been lost in the dust of time and the world has been too busy to hunt for them.

In the year 1800 the United States coined all of \$317,600 worth of gold. That was going quite a bit, one must acknowledge. Last year we converted \$131,638,632; the silver coinage record was \$224,294; last year it was \$12,391,777.

More than \$96,000,000 worth of gold was taken from our territory last year. In 1810 when the gold mining business was in its cradle, the production was \$2,463, and even that amount is not vouched for as absolutely accurate.

In 1820 the pig iron production of the entire country was estimated at 20,000 tons; last year it was about 16,000,000.

In the year 1810 there were said to be 359 newspapers in the country, as compared with 21,320 at the present time. The records do not attempt to tell what kind of newspapers the editors printed 100 years ago, nor do they give any sworn statements of circulation.

The war department spent \$2,560,000 in 1800 as against more than \$175,000,000 last year.

The navy expended \$3,448,000 in 1800, as compared with \$118,000,000 last year, while the pension roll of the two years was \$64,131 and \$153,892,467.

Cotton consumed in 1800 amounted to 18,829 bales; now we use 4,500,000 bales.

We are consuming more than 6,000,000,000 pounds of sugar a year just now; in 1800, the first recorded year, the consumption for the 12 months was 631,000,000 pounds. Almost equally enormous and unfathomable figures are produced to show the annual value of the stock products of the country.

Of farm animals there were produced for the market last year \$4,525,259,000.

Half a century ago, when the statisticians first began to busy themselves about such things, the record was \$544,180,000, showing that the farmer has been doing his duty by his country and his family as well as by the manufacturer, the miner, and the railroad man.

The postoffice has grown from an institution with 903 branches in 1800 to nearly 70,000 today.

The salaries paid public school teachers have increased from \$37,000,000 in 1870, to \$197,000,000 this year, and the number of telegrams sent over the wires has jumped from 9,000,000 40 years ago to 90,000,000, or thereabouts, this year.

These figures, while eloquent, give but a faint idea of what has happened in our material welfare department within the space of 134 Fourths of July. With airships floating, or about to float, above the cities; with messages to Mars almost released and answered, with radium ready to revolutionize the scientific world—why is it not fair to presume that before 134 more anniversaries occur the United States will show even more marvelous progress in the world of nations?

Words That Are Out of Style.

Most old English words have fallen from their high estate and are now banned in the best society, at any rate in Mayfair and Belgravia. Of these is the Saxon word "lady," which we are told is derived from "loaf-giver."

In 1910 we speak of a "woman" and the word "lady" has become almost a term of reproach. A young single woman is a girl—pronounced "gyrl"—as the name "young lady" is reserved for barmaids, shop hands and telephone operators.

Then the word "dress" used to describe the outer garment of our mothers and grandmothers, but "gowns" and "frocks" are worn by women of the twentieth century. Also we may talk of "relations," but not of "relatives;" and the most venerable of rooster must be called a "chicken," as the word "fowl" has sunk almost to the level of low language—Queen.

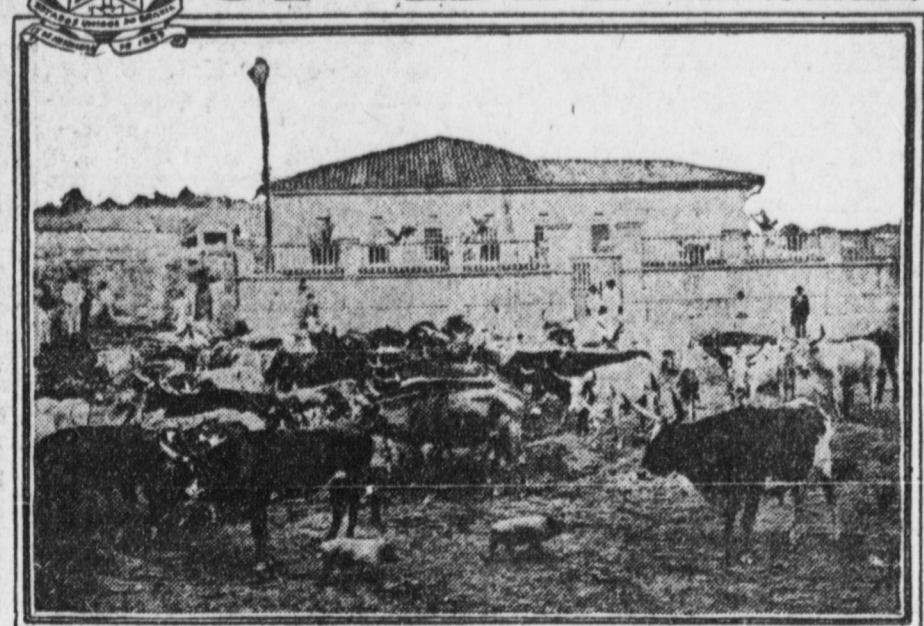
People of Other Planets.

Calculations as to the size required for human beings on the other planets vary widely according to the basis of reckoning. According to those based upon the attraction of gravity, Jupiter should be peopled by pygmies of 28 inches. Wolfus, on the other hand, argued that Goliath himself would be accounted decidedly undersized upon that planet. He worked from the feebleness of the sun's light there, which would demand that the pupil of the eye should be much more dilatable. Since the pupil stands in constant proportion to the ball of the eye, and that to the entire body, said Wolfus, a little calculation shows that an average Jovian must be nearly thirteen feet seven inches tall—not quite four inches shorter than Og, king of Bashan, according to the measure of his bedstead given in Deuteronomy.

Male Fashions in 1850.

Male fashions of 60 years ago had other discomforts besides long hair. Trousers were tight and buttoned under the foot with broad straps. Every man who aspired to be well dressed wore his coat so high in the collar that the back of the hat rested upon it. This fashion was so prevalent that, according to Sir Algernon West, "every hat had a crescent of cloth on the back of the brim to prevent the rubbing of the beaver, or imitation beaver, of which the hat was made, for silk hats were not then invented." And from the same authority we learn that "opera hats were unknown, and in the evening a folding chapeau bras was always carried under the arm. Nobody but an apothecary or a solicitor would have dreamed of leaving his hat in the hall of the house where he was calling or dining."

EMPIRE STATE OF BRAZIL



CORRAL OF BRAZILIAN CATTLE, STATE OF SAO PAULO

Washington.—Fully four and a half out of every five pounds of coffee drunk in the United States comes from Brazil, and the proportion is growing steadily higher, principally because the Brazilian bean is of a superior quality and flavor. The generality of coffee drinkers have a hazy idea that "Mocha" and "Java" enter largely into the morning beverage, but it is a fact that all the Mocha and Java that reach this country in a year would not supply St. Louis for six months.

It is generally known and understood that the greater proportion of fine Brazilian coffee comes from the state of Sao Paulo in that country, and the statement that Sao Paulo, the richest state in the Brazilian Union, is "one vast coffee estate" has been made so frequently that the general impression has gone abroad that little else but coffee is produced in the state. It is true that Sao Paulo alone, last year, produced 1,716,000,000 pounds of coffee that had a value of \$140,000,000, and that this vast aggregate found its way outward through the greatest coffee port in the world, Santos; but it is also true that Sao Paulo has a host of other industries that are developing at a rate that is astonishing. It is in Sao Paulo that the great wheat growing concessions have been granted; it is from Sao Paulo that the enormous shipments to Europe of live cattle will be made; it is Sao Paulo that now maintains three hundred factories engaged

in a truly remarkable array of industries. These factories alone represent an investment of over \$40,000,000 and are employing 50,000 workmen.

It is true that coffee is the staple, but these factories are turning out cotton and woolen fabrics; they are making rope, twines and papers. There are breweries, marble quarries, metal industries of various natures; vast estates that are devoted to the culture of rice, and square miles of territory that produce enormous quantities of fruits that are shipped in all directions. Sao Paulo has gone extensively into grape culture, and is turning out wines that are becoming vastly popular in several countries. Agriculture of a general nature has engaged the attention of the residents of the state to a greater degree in the last few years, and as a consequence the railroads are extending in every direction throughout the state. As an indication of the volume of business transacted through the port of Santos it last year reached a grand total of five and a half million tons, which compares very favorably with the trade of Rio de Janeiro or Buenos Ayres, the two largest South American ports.

In great measure this progress is due to the far-sighted and patriotic efforts of those statesmen who have directed the destinies of the state, and it has been recently stated by a South American historian that the history of the State of Sao Paulo was the history of all Brazil.

HONOR RESTED WITH AUTHOR

How the Late Popular Writer, O. Henry, Outwitted Unscrupulous Editor.

A friend of the late O. Henry writes of him: "He was reckless in spending money, and frequently gave elevator boys and bellboys \$5 and \$10 notes. But he wasn't 'easy,' despite his financial recklessness. His friends narrated an incident showing the man's shrewdness. A magazine noted for 'slow pay,' they say, contracted with him for a three-part story, for which he was to receive five hundred dollars. He got a five hundred dollar advance before starting to work, and when he turned in the second installment (none of it had been printed yet) got five hundred dollars more, and asked for the third five hundred dollars as an advance before finishing the tale. The editor, in an effort to save money, apparently, declared that, after all, the story didn't appear to be worth more than one thousand dollars—this when he had the two installments in his office. 'All right,' said O. Henry. 'I won't write the third one then.' And he didn't. He laughed at the editor. 'Well then,' said the latter, 'I'll run the two parts and then let our readers have a guessing contest as to how the story ends—and put up, perhaps, a five hundred prize to the winner.' For a moment the author thought he was outwitted. Then he said: 'Go ahead—and I'll win the prize.' He intended to win it, too."

An Office Business Only.

A young man called at the office of a justice of the peace and with some hesitation made known his business, which was to be married. The justice replied that he thought he could perform the service, and asked if the young man had his license.

"Yes, sir," the youth replied. "Well, where is the young lady?" "She—she's at her father's."

"Well, bring her here."

"She'd rather be married at home, sire."

"And you expect me to go there and marry you?"

"Yes, sir, if you please."

"Young man," said the justice, "this office of mine is like a department store. We sell matches here, but we don't deliver them at the house."

Youth's Companion.

Slightly Confused.

Marie was making her first visit to the beach. She was fearless of the water, and spent as much of her time in bathing as she was allowed. One morning there was an unusually strong undertow, and many of the bathers spoke of it. Marie, hearing them, stowed away the new phrase in her mind.

When she came in from her bath, she told how fine the water was, and told of the fun she had had. Then, assuming her grown-up manner, she remarked: "Oh, but the undertaker was strong this morning!"

His Real Calling.

There is a writer in New York who has achieved little success, but who, being amply supplied with worldly goods, refuses to be discouraged. So he keeps turning out books the merits of which he earnestly attests by word of mouth and heavy purchases from the publishers. He is a long time friend of Simeon Ford, boniface, wit and philosopher. That Mr. Ford is the only one who ever read all of his friend's books probably furnishes a reason why the attenuated hotel man is one of the most solemn looking of humans.

They were at dinner recently when the author said: "Sim, you've been awfully kind to me—you are my real audience, for you've suffered like a friend and read all I have written. Sometimes I think that I have made a great mistake and I am not really an author after all."

"I think you're right," assented Mr. Ford. "You're a born chemist."

"How's that?" suspiciously asked the author.

"Well," remarked Simeon, "every book you write becomes a drug on the market."

Putting It Up to Uncle.

Henry G. Brooks, the well-known New York lawyer, talking about domestic troubles, has had his share of the servant problem, though he won't admit it. However, he is frank enough to tell one on himself, as he did recently at the Waldorf-Astoria.

"We have a mighty good girl who got word that her uncle was very ill. She asked to be allowed to go away for a few days and go to the funeral. After a week had passed we commenced to get nervous. So a note was sent to her inquiring when she would be able to return and how her uncle was."

"We got a reply something like this: 'Dear Sir: I will be back as soon as possible. Uncle is getting weaker and weaker. Ma has told him I can't stay here much longer, and I know he don't want me to lose my job.'"

Adornment.

To adorn ourselves seems to be a part of our nature, and this desire seems to be everywhere and in everything. I have sometimes thought that the desire for beauty covers the earth with flowers, paints the wings of moths, tints the chamber of the shell and gives the bird its plumage and its song. O, daughters and wives, if you would be loved, adorn yourselves; if you would be adored, be beautiful.—Robert G. Ingersoll.

Vanity of Life.

How small a portion of our life it is that we really enjoy. In youth we are looking forward to things that are to come. In old age we are looking backward to things that are gone past; in manhood, although we appear indeed to be more occupied in things that are present, even that is too often absorbed in vague determination to be vastly happy on some future day when we have time.

AUTOMATIC SYSTEM SCORES ON RIVALS IN TELEGRAPH TEST

FLASHES 1000 WORD STORY OF TAFT'S SPEECH TO NEWSPAPERS IN ONE MINUTE—HAND TRANSMITTED STORY CAME ALONG HALF HOUR LATER.

At the Farmers' Convention held recently in St. Louis, the Telepost Automatic Telegraph Co. pulled off an interesting little "scoop" on its rivals in connection with the speech of President Taft. Before the newspaper men present got outside the building a thousand word story of the President's reception and speech at the convention hall was in Chicago, Indianapolis, Springfield, Terre Haute and every other point in the Middle West to which the automatic system extends. With it went a special message of greeting to the farmers of America given by Mr. Taft for transmission over the automatic lines.

The feat was interesting, as demonstrating the possibilities of the automatic system in connection with rapid press work. In one minute from its start, the 1000 word story was in the cities named, complete. From half to a full hour later the press association reports sent by hand telegraphy began to come along.

This achievement fulfills the claims made for the Telepost recently by Professor Royman Hitchcock, former Curator of the Department of Science and Industries of the Smithsonian Institution. Testifying before a committee of the N. Y. Legislature he said Peary's 8,000 word story of his North Pole Discovery could have been sent from Labrador to the New York Times in ten minutes by this system instead of the three days it consumed in being transmitted by hand.

The Telepost transmits from 1000 to 2000 words a minute, doing over any one wire, the same volume of business done over 65 wires operated by the Morse hand method of transmission, still largely used throughout the country.

In the States where the system is commercially operating, it is effecting a revolution with its rates of a quarter, half, and one cent a word regardless of time or distance.

Important extensions of the Telepost, it was said today on good authority, will be opened shortly between Chicago, Indianapolis and Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Louisville, and other cities in Michigan, Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky. The action last week of the Senate Committee on the District of Columbia, favorably reporting the bill to admit the system to the National Capitol presages the early completion of its line between New York and Washington.

Not Prepared to See.

Marjorie—Didn't you see the mouse? Madge—Why, dear, I just couldn't see it. I had my old stockings on.

To Make Table Cloths Last.

Table linen is expensive. It costs more today than it did five years ago. When it begins to wear in holes, to come from the wash with worn spots that tell how soon it will be no good, no wonder the housewife despairs. Cheap, common soaps full of caustics that eat the linen are greatly to blame. Easy Task laundry soap is an enemy to dirt and stains and a friend to the table linen. Get two five cent cakes; try it, and if it does not surprise and satisfy you the makers will return your money.

Goodness is the only investment that never fails.—Thoreau.

PERRY DAVIS' PAINKILLER is the best, safest and surest remedy for cramps, colic and diarrhea. A salve for wounds and sprains; it is unequalled. See, use and be cured.

Candor is ever the brightest gem of true criticism.—Disraeli.



W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES

\$5, \$4, \$3.50, \$3, \$2.50 & \$2 THE STANDARD FOR 30 YEARS.

Millions of men wear W. L. Douglas shoes because they are the lowest priced, quality considered, in the world. Made upon honor of the best leathers, by the most skilled workmen, in all the latest fashions. W. L. Douglas \$5.00 and \$4.00 shoes equal Custom Bench Work costing \$6.00 to \$8.00. Boys' Shoes, \$3.50 to \$5.00. W. L. Douglas guarantees their value by stamping his name and price on the bottom. Look for L. Table No. 94 in the shoe. For Color Copies, Ask your dealer for W. L. Douglas shoes. If not finally your own writer Matthew Sanders, if you like to order by mail, show ordered direct from the factory delivered free. W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

"Blind Faith"

Is Only Ignorance
in Disguise!"

Never accept things just because they look good outside. Dig in! Dig in! Some makers of clothing sugar-coat things just enough so that customers will swallow without detecting that which really lies beneath. Most any tailor can make suits that would look well if you wore them as dummies do in show-windows. But you want

Suits That Stand Actual Wear.

That hold color under the rays of the hot summer sun; that have shape after a dewy summer evening or a rainy, damp day. You want the sort of clothes we sell. They cost no more than the ordinary.

Geo. H. Frank & Co.

Maysville's Foremost Clothiers.

PUBLIC LEADER
MAYSVILLE, KY.

Correspondence

ORANGEBURG.

Mrs. A. E. Zeigler, who has been quite ill for several days, is much better.

Master Rucker Tolle of Newport is visiting his cousin, little Miss Anna Holliday.

Miss Edna McDonald of Springdale has returned to her home, after spending several days with her cousin, Miss Nancy Coryell.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Turner of Urbana, Ill., are rejoicing over the arrival of a new little daughter in their home. Mrs. Turner is spending the summer here with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Pollard.

TOLLESBORO.

Hon. B. C. Grigsby was in Cincinnati Sunday.

Amos Bane and family have gone to Platte City, Mo., to reside.

Hamlet Sharp and wife of Maysville Sundayed with friends here.

J. D. Arthur and wife spent Sunday with his brother near Glen Springs.

Miss Willa B. Lykins made a brief shopping trip to Maysville on Monday last.

Rev. Harry Lightly and wife of Greenville, O., are visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Conway.

Miss Anna Mae Applegate has returned home from an extended visit to relatives in Ewing, Ky.

J. L. Plummer and daughter, Emma, visited his son, Rev. Clarence Plummer, at Greensburg last week.

Tollesboro will be represented at the big fight at Reno, Nev., by Mr. Carter Hamrick, who is en route to that place.

Eates Harris, wife and baby have returned to their home in Dayton, Ky., after a pleasant visit to relatives and friends here.

Mrs. Charles Adams, nee Kate Barkley, and children of Ardmore, Okla., are visiting her mother, Mrs. Martha Barkley, and other friends here.

George Hendrickson had the misfortune to lose a valuable colt on Monday night. Cause of death unknown, it having been found dead in the pasture.

A lawn fete given by the Misses Lykins in honor of Miss Nannie Clay Tully of Maysville on Wednesday night was greatly enjoyed by our young people.

Miss Rosa Mary Lykins and Mr. Will Toney attended a birthday party given by Miss Annie Redden at her home near Valley on Saturday night last.

W. Visscher Burdick and family of Fort Thomas returned home from a pleasant visit to his father, Dr. W. T. Burdick, and to Mrs. Burdick's sister, Mrs. Hendrick Means, on Monday last.

The twice-a-day auto service instituted by our accommodating driver, Mr. John R. Gault, should be appreciated by the traveling public, as he now connects with trains that was impossible under the old way. Mr. Gault is a careful driver and the timid may ride with him in perfect confidence.

FOR JULY 4th

Order a large Watermelon, nice and cool as ice will make it. Lemons, Oranges and Bananas. Stone's Silver Slice Cakes.

Quality Grocers.

J. C. CABLISH & BRO.

Work was begun on the thirty cottages to be erected on Elmendorf Farm for the employees of the place. The buildings are to cost about \$1,000 each.

It is believed that Penrose of Pennsylvania is the choice of the inner circle of the Senate to succeed Aldrich as Chairman of the Committee on Finance.

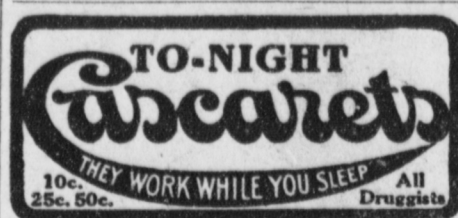
It is expected President Taft will name Colonel Roosevelt as Chairman of the Commission to report to Congress the plans for permanent and world-wide peace.



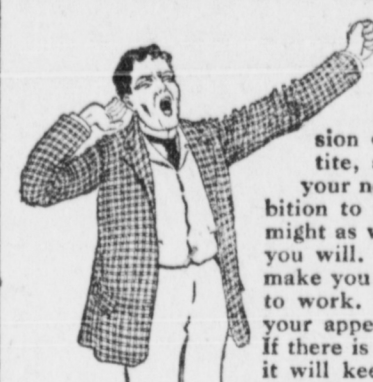
The gage marks 12 0 and falling

A patent has been issued to John W. Pindexter of Cynthiana for a breaking and crushing machine.

Mr. James Burgess Newcomb, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Newcomb of Ripley and a grandson of Mr. W. B. Mathews of this city, will this evening wed Miss Brooks of Columbus, O.



Austin Smith, formerly of Dover, and Cashier of the Bank at Monroe, Ohio, had his new Hupmobile wrecked by a streetcar at Cincinnati Saturday and was considerably injured in the smash-up. Oscar Hanna, who was with him in the machine, was unhurt.



Do You Feel This Way?

Do you feel all tired out? Do you sometimes think you just can't work away at your profession or trade any longer? Do you have a poor appetite, and lay awake at nights unable to sleep? Are your nerves all gone, and your stomach too? Has ambition to forge ahead in the world left you? If so, you might as well put a stop to your misery. You can do it if you will. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will make you a different individual. It will set your lazy liver to work. It will set things right in your stomach, and your appetite will come back. It will purify your blood. If there is any tendency in your family toward consumption, it will keep that dread destroyer away. Even after consumption has almost gained a foothold in the form of a lingering cough, bronchitis, or bleeding at the lungs, it will bring about a cure in 98 per cent. of all cases. It is a remedy prepared by Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., whose advice is given free to all who wish to write him. His great success has come from his wide experience and varied practice. Don't be wheedled by a penny-grabbing dealer into taking inferior substitutes for Dr. Pierce's medicines, recommended to be "just as good." Dr. Pierce's medicines are of known composition. Their every ingredient printed on their wrappers. Made from roots without alcohol. Contain no habit-forming drugs. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

A FEW SPECIAL PRICES

Castoria, Fletcher's.....10c
Peruna.....68c
Swift's Specific (S. S. S.).....68c and \$1.20
Quinine Sulphate, P. & W.....21c ounce
Mennen's Talcum.....12c
Also, others at special prices.

THESE PRICES ARE FOR SPOT CASH ONLY.

Save your money, buy at home. We sell many items at better than Cincinnati prices; on all others we meet their prices. Mail orders receive prompt attention.

Thos. J. Chenoweth, DRUGGIST,
Maysville, Ky. **THE REXALL STORE.**
Cor. Second and Sutton Sts.

Home-Grown Strawberries

Now coming. The crop, on account of the many freezes during the spring, will be very short, but I am expecting fairly good runs and will do my best to fill all orders. Later on RASPBERRIES, both black and red, and cultivated BLACKBERRIES will come. I hope to be able to fill all orders for these popular fruits. My receipts will be from the most experienced growers and handlers in the Ohio Valley, placed on the market here on some days they are picked and always sold in full size or standard cups. Place your orders with me and you can depend on getting THE BEST in the market.

My stocks of Vegetables will at all times be full and the best the markets afford.

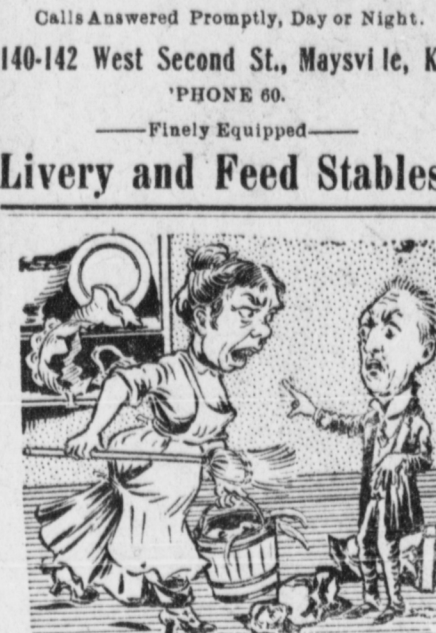
My Special Cut Prices On All Kinds of Canned Goods Continue.

You can at all times save money by buying of me. And don't forget that I buy and pay cash for all kinds of Country Produce—Hams, Bacon, Lard, Butter, Eggs, Poultry, &c. Come and see me.

R. B. LOVEL, The Leading Grocer
Wholesale and Retail.
TELEPHONE 83.

M. F. Coughlin, T. A. Higgins, C. A. Satterly
COUGHLIN & CO.
UNDERTAKERS
AND EMBALMERS.
MAYSVILLE, KY. Fine Livery in connection. 'Phone 81.

Malone & Gallenstein
Funeral Directors
Calls Answered Promptly, Day or Night.
140-142 West Second St., Maysville, Ky.
'PHONE 60.
—Finely Equipped—
Livery and Feed Stables.



THE QUEEN OF THE KITCHEN

Will tell you that it is just as essential to have good coal as it is to have good things to cook with in preparing a meal. We guarantee a full ton of good coal at a fair price.

R. A. CARR COAL CO.

People's Column

No Charge! Advertisements under the headings of "Help Wanted," "Lost" and "Found," and not exceeding three lines in length, are FREE to all.

50¢ No Business Advertisements inserted without pay. If answers fail to come the first time, we invite as many repetitions as are necessary to secure what you desire for. We wish advertisers to feel that they are not imposing on us by using our free column.

50¢ Advertisers must furnish copy, which can be left at the office or sent by mail. THE PUBLIC LEADER, No. 10 East Third Street.

Wanted. Advertisements under this heading, not exceeding five lines, 10 cents each insertion, or 50 cents a week.

WANTED—WASHING—To do. ELIZABETH WILLIAMS, Sixth street. je28 1w

WANTED—LINTYPE MACHINIST OPERATOR—Steady work, good pay. Open shop. KNOXVILLE PRINTING AND BOX CO., Knoxville, Tenn. je28 1w

For Rent. Advertisements under this heading, not exceeding five lines, 10 cents each insertion, or 50 cents a week.

FOR RENT—A FIVE-ROOM HOUSE—Apply to FRED W. BAUER, No. 140 West Third street. je28 3t

FOR RENT—HOUSE—Of six rooms, with large garden. Apply to Mrs. SALLIE GRAHAM, 838 East Second street. je24 1w

For Sale. Advertisements under this heading, not exceeding five lines, 10 cents each insertion, or 50 cents a week.

FOR SALE—FOUR DRAFT HORSES—Spartan Pressed Brick Works. je28 3t

FOR SALE—FOX TERRIER—A fine thoroughbred fox terrier. Call at 215 Court street. je28 1w

Lost. Advertisements under this heading, inserted free, but advertisers must furnish the copy.

LOST—WATCH FOB—A gold watch fob let-tered "A. L. M." in the monogram. Any person finding same will receive reward by returning same to A. L. MERZ, Metz Bros. jys 1w

LOST—WATCH—On Second street, near Traxler's Bakery, a small ingersoll watch, leather fob. Return to ROBERT HUBBS WILLOCKS, 6 Front street, and receive reward. je28 1w

LOST—One half of a gold linked Cuff Button. Reward. Return to Policeman THOMAS SENTENEY. je25 1w

LOST—SHIRTWAISTS—Somewhere between the Baptist Church and Short street, two white shirtwaists, one embroidered and one with lace insertion, baby's dress panel front. Return to this office. Satisfactory reward. je28 1w

LOST—FAN—Small white fan, with piece of narrow black velvet attached, at Washington Opera-house Friday night. Please leave at this office and oblige. je28 1w

Special Request. 50¢ In answering advertisements appearing in the columns of this paper, or when buying goods from a merchant whose advertisement appears in this paper, our readers are especially requested to state that they saw the advertisement in THE PUBLIC LEADER. This will cost you nothing, and it will be gratefully appreciated by both the advertiser and the Editor.

SATURDAY HOEFLICH'S SEASONABLE BARGAINS ALL DAY.

5c buys pretty Washable Lawns.
10c buys lovely Wash Belts.
10c buys cool Dutch Collars; prettiest ever.
Lawns of all grades and colors.
17c buys the famous Ramie Suitings worth 25c.
All kinds of Wash Suitings and Thin Goods at very reasonable prices.
Summer Underwear of all grades and prices.
Make the children comfortable; buy the new low-neck, Short Pants Union Suits, only 25c.
Newest Hair Ornaments of all kinds—Barrettes, Bandeaux, Braid Pins, Back Combs, etc.
Kaiser Gloves are the coolest and best wearing of Gloves; all colors.
There is a big cut in the prices of White Goods. You want to see them and get prices before buying.

SATURDAY NIGHT SALE, 6 TO 9 ONLY.
5c buys Apron Gingham. You know the quality; the equal of any sold at 7c.
7c buys Ladies' Summer Vests, worth 10c. These Vests are a special lot bought for Saturday sales only and not on sale any other time. Standard Patterns.

ROBERT L. HOEFLICH, 211 and 213 Market Street

Sole Agent Sorosis Skirts, Pony Stockings, American Lady Corsets, Standard Patterns. **The Big 4.**

Big Reduction in Wallpapers!

Beautiful designs. All Wallpapers in our stock reduced one-third. Beautiful papers for 4c and 5c; cannot be bought any place for 10c. Inspect our Rubberoid Roofing Papers. Also, Tar Roofing Papers and Building Paper; best made.

CRANE & SHAFER,
'PHONE 452. PAPER and PAINT STORE. COX BUILDING.

THE STATE NATIONAL BANK

MAYSVILLE, KY.

Capital.....\$100,000
Surplus and Profits.....\$30,000

Designated Depository for the U. S. Treasury, State of Kentucky and Mason County.

SOLICITS A SHARE OF YOUR BUSINESS.

Conservative. Courteous. Safe.

Come Here for Your Summer Clothes

We are prepared to give you the best. Perhaps you have noticed the discount we are offering. Come in and let us fit you out in something nice and cool for this hot weather. We have everything that the best manufacturers make and we are sure we can please you. We call special attention to our

Blue Serge Suits And the White & Self-Striped Serge Pants!

Which will fill the place of two suits, and you will look cool and be cool in them. Also, two of the

Best Brands of Shoes Carried in This City!

The Stetson, that has no equal in the high-priced Shoe; the Crossett, that "makes life's walk easy." We have all the latest styles and colors in Oxfords of both brands. New Ties and Sox to match. New Shirts, Hats and Furnishings. A fine line of Trunks, Bags and Suit Cases.

J. Wesley Lee,

The Good Clothes Man. N. E. Corner Market and Second Streets.

EDWIN MATTHEWS DENTIST.
Suite 4, First National Bank Building
MAYSVILLE, KY.
Local and Long Office No. 555.
Distance Phones Residence No. 127.

JAS. H. CUMMINGS, FUNERAL DIRECTOR AND EMBALMER!
116 Market Street. 'Phone 98.

Hurrah For the Day of American Independence

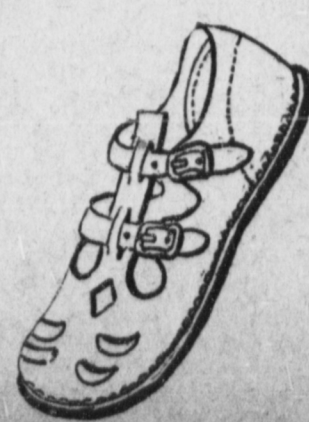
Assert Your Independence by Buying Your Shoes at Dan Cohen's, Where You Find That Rare Combination of Best Styles, Highest Quality, Lowest Prices. If You Want the Children in the New, Comfortable Style, Buy These Barefoot Sandals.

Ladies, the cool footwear weather is here and we offer you the right kinds of Low Shoes. Tan, calf and vici welt Oxfords, the celebrated "Imperial Shoe," known as one of the best made in Cincinnati. They are sold all over the U. S. for \$3.50. You can get choice of these for \$1.99 while they last. Pumps in all the leathers, worth \$3.50, sold for \$1.99. Pumps, worth \$2.50, will go at \$1.49. Children's and Misses' new style patent leather Pumps, worth \$1.75 to \$2, this lot 99c. Such prices are only found at

DAN COHEN'S.

W. H. MEANS, Manager.

Farmers, if You Want Your Feet Dry, Bring Us \$2.20 We Do the Rest.



5-8 49c
9-11 59c
12-2 69c

PUBLIC LEDGER



WEEKLY REPUBLICAN—1897.
DAILY PUBLIC LEDGER—1899.

MAYSVILLE, KY., SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1910.

ONE COPY—ONE CENT.



AN UNPLEASANT TENDENCY.
It gives a married man the chills
And chronic blues
When marriage merely runs to bills
Instead of coos.

The weather yesterday was quite too warm
and summerish to be enjoyable.



'PHONE THE COAL MAN

To send you a ton or so before you
run entirely out of fuel; and be sure
the coal man bears our name and ad-
dress, otherwise you may get coal that
will keep you hot under the collar, even
if it doesn't warm your house to cook
your meals.

Can we send some today?
Why, certainly.

MAYSVILLE COAL CO.

'PHONE 112.

The Ladies' Missionary Society of the Cen-
tral Presbyterian Church will meet with Mrs. J.
B. Poyntz Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

One of the most distinguished honors which
has been conferred on Governor Willson in his
life was his election on Wednesday as one of
the Overseers of Harvard College. There are
six Overseers who govern the College. Charles
Eliot, formerly President of Harvard, received
the largest number of votes, and Colonel
Roosevelt, the second largest. Governor Will-
son was fifth. The Degree of L.L. D. was
also conferred on Governor Willson by Harvard.
The election as Overseer is for a term of
five years.

FORCING TO THE FRONT

The Ledger: As pertinent addendum to
your fitting lining-up of Maysville's advances,
allow a further suggestion.

To those observing and reflecting I think a
mere allusion to the Spitting Nuisance will
suffice. Plain to every one that 'tis not only
unsanitary—a standing menace to health—but
too repulsive to sense of sight, touch and
smell for more than mention.

The finishing touch to our handsome con-
crete pavements can be given by Council in the
passing of an ordinance prohibiting this loathe-
some practice and seeing to its rigid enforce-
ment. It is an inexorable law in our best
regulated cities and should be given early place
here. Every woman, child and reflecting man
will welcome the enactment. A. G. B.
1st July, '10.

LOADED SHELLS! LOADED SHELLS!

We are agents for Winchester Nublack, Re-
peater and Leader Shells. M. C. RUSSELL CO.

Miss Sarah Louise Burton, daughter of
Bishop and Mrs. Lewis W. Burton, and Henry
K. Milward, business manager of The Lexing-
ton Leader, were married at Lexington Wed-
nesday.

At Lexington the Phoenix Hotel Company
began Thursday wrecking the East wing of
the old structure and the adjoining building in
preparation for the erection of a new \$350,-
000 hotel building.

CALL UP 454

And let us fill your order. We have the most complete line
of Fruits and Vegetables in the city. Use the telephone.

DINER BROS.

Market Street.

All matter for publication must be
handed in before 9 o'clock a. m.

At Newport, the damage suit of C. C. Deg-
man vs. C. and O. Railway Company was dis-
missed settled.

Forty-ninth series Mason County Build-
ing and Loan Association. Books now open.
Apply to T. M. Russell, Secretary, or R. K.
Hoeflich, Treasurer.

Miss Katherine Jenkins, daughter of Rev.
and Mrs. Burris A. Jenkins, formerly of Lex-
ington, died Wednesday at Kansas City, fol-
lowing an operation for appendicitis.

Cartmell extracts teeth without pain.

Where the Ford Automobile proposition
differs from the others is its guarantee to re-
place any defective parts within one year free.
It's worth your consideration.

LIMESTONE GARAGE, A. Clooney.



Good Groceries

And good Globe Stamps
at J. C. Cablish & Bro.'s
and C. C. Calhoun's.

Globe Stamp Co.

Among the Reductions

We will make Saturday we want to call your attention to a few of the leaders:

KAHKI PANTS, the dollar kind, 85c.
New York CAMLET PANTS, broken sizes, 40c; to merchants, \$4.50 per dozen.
Choice of our best \$1 and \$1.25 SHIRTS, 90c. Compare them with any in town.
All STRAWS and PANAMA HATS, 20% off.
Our 50c UNDERWEAR, "none like it in town for the price," 45c.
INTERWOVEN HOSE, the best 25c brand known, 20c.
PURE LINEN CRASH PANTS, all sizes as big as 50 waist, \$1.75 a pair.

These prices for Saturday only, and nothing at the advertised prices will be charged.

D. HECHINGER & CO.

Maysville's Clothing and Shoe House.

Need a Cultivator?

Ever use the Buckeye Balance Frame Cul-
tivator? We do not hesitate to declare this
Cultivator to be the best on the market. Here
are a few of its satisfied users. Ask them:

Charles F. Rhoads, R. D. No. 2.
John R. Downing, R. D. No. 4.
Andy Bierline, Mayslick.
Sterling Davis, Helena.
Marvin Early, Helena.
Lucien Norris, R. D. No. 4.
Hans Cooper, Aberdeen, O.
M. D. Phillips, Mayslick.
William Andrews, R. D. No.
W. R. Dunn, R. D. No.

Let Us Demonstrate Its
Good Points to
You.

Mike Brown

THE SQUARE DEAL MAN.

Satisfied Shoppers

That is what our remnant buyers are. We never
mark any of our dress goods at 50% profit—no,
anywhere near that. That means that if we cut the
prices of remnants in two we lose money on every yard
we sell. That's what we are doing, but the gain is
yours. Though that perhaps is not the reason why so
many take advantage of the offer. The real reason is
these short lengths and remnants are from our best line
of prints—lawns, silks and wools. Good waist, kimona
and skirt lengths or enough for children's dresses at half
price.

Short Ends of Lace and Embroidery

With present fashions there's hardly a bit of
lace or embroidery too short to be used. The remnants

in this collection are all in practical lengths and in broad
pattern variety. Prices very low.

Generous Towel Supply A Summer Necessity

Big spongy bleached or unbleached Turkish Tow-
els specially made to absorb moisture and quicken circula-
tion. 10c to 35c.
German linen huckaback 25c. Cheaper huck
towels down to 10c.
Fine Irish linen damask 50c.
Guest towels, fine huck, scalloped edge 50c and
75c a pair.

Women's Linen Handkerchiefs

An opportunity for any one who remembers how
many handkerchiefs will be needed in hot weather.
All linen, narrow hems neatly hemstitched, 5c.

1852 **HUNT'S** 1910

The Kentucky State Bar Association will
hold its ninth annual meeting at Middlesboro
July 12th, 13th and 14th.

Dr. G. E. Neal and family, formerly of
Dover, have moved from Manchester to Cin-
cinnati.

Beautiful designs for corset covers stamped
on very fine material, price 50 cents, at the
Art Shop.

Smoke Masonian, 10 cent cigar for 5c

The Public Ledger, local and long
distance Phone No. 40.

AN EXCEPTIONALLY FINE BARGAIN

Purchased by our Mr. M. Merz of Philadelphia,
ALL-LINEN LONG COATS
Well tailored and made right up to the notch, with
linen buttons,
\$3.98 All Sizes.
Well Worth \$7

The Muslin Underwear

Is simply melting away. Is there a single
dissatisfied customer who has made a pur-
chase? Don't wait any longer.

MERZ BROS.

Slippers and Shoes!

The increase in our shoe business is no
doubt due to our experience in this line.
We know how to buy and we know how
to fit feet. Right now the New York
fashionable wearers are crying for TANS,
hence you will find a nice stock of Tan
Oxfords ready for your inspection.

**TANS FOR MEN
TANS FOR LADIES
TANS FOR CHILDREN**

\$1.50 - to - \$4.00

THIRTY MEN Strike For Higher Wages—Fountain Square to Be a Thing of Beauty After All

After making rapid progress for several
hours yesterday morning in tearing up the Es-
planade in Market street, the work came to a
sudden halt by the refusal of about thirty men
engaged on the job continuing further without
a 25-cent increase in wages.

The contractors, Kelly Bros., were paying
their workmen \$1.50 per day and the men
struck for \$1.75.

Owing to the absence of the Kellys from
the city the sub-boss was not in a position to
comply with the wishes of the men, hence the
lay-off.

Fair progress was made, however, with the
aid of about a dozen men who stuck to their
job.

Everything will be straightened out with the
return of the contractors today.

The work as outlined by the city, when com-
pleted, will not leave Fountain Square a barren
and desolate spot, but rather one of beauty and
usefulness.

It is the intention to retain the fountain in
a more amplified form, with several added
features.

Two or more hardy trees will have place to
give verdure and freshness to the surroundings.

The trees will occupy the center of a ten-foot
space, hedged in by a concrete curbing about a
foot high, and the base of the fountain will be
neatly finished with concrete.

The fountain, when painted and put in tip-
top shape, will furnish water for both man and
horse.

Just hold your tongue until the work is com-
pleted, then if you do not agree that a de-
cided and beneficial improvement has been
made, why, you can say so, and let it go at
that.

Services at Sedden's Forest Avenue Church
Sunday. Preaching at 10:45 a. m. subject,
"The Unsettled Church Member;" evening, at
7:45, subject, "The Majesty and Dominion of
God." The public invited. Also preaching at
Stewart's Chapel at 3 p. m.

W. H. DAVENPORT, Pastor.

ENJOINED

Yesterday at the instance of Attorneys rep-
resenting Lieutenant-Governor W. H. Cox,
Circuit Court Judge C. D. Newell issued an in-
junction against the City of Maysville, et al.,
restraining them from molesting or in any
manner interfering with his trees or pave-
ment fronting his residence in West Second
street. Damages in the sum of \$200 is also
asked for. The defendants are cited to an-
swer in ten days after service of notice. The
proceedings for the time being blocks the
work of putting down concrete pavements in
that immediate vicinity.

PRESERVE RASPBERRIES

This week; they will be at their best. We are offering some FANCY
GOOSEBERRIES, CURRANTS and CHERRIES. Don't look for
cheap prices on fruit. Pineapples only are low, but extra fine.

G. W. GEISEL

OUR DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

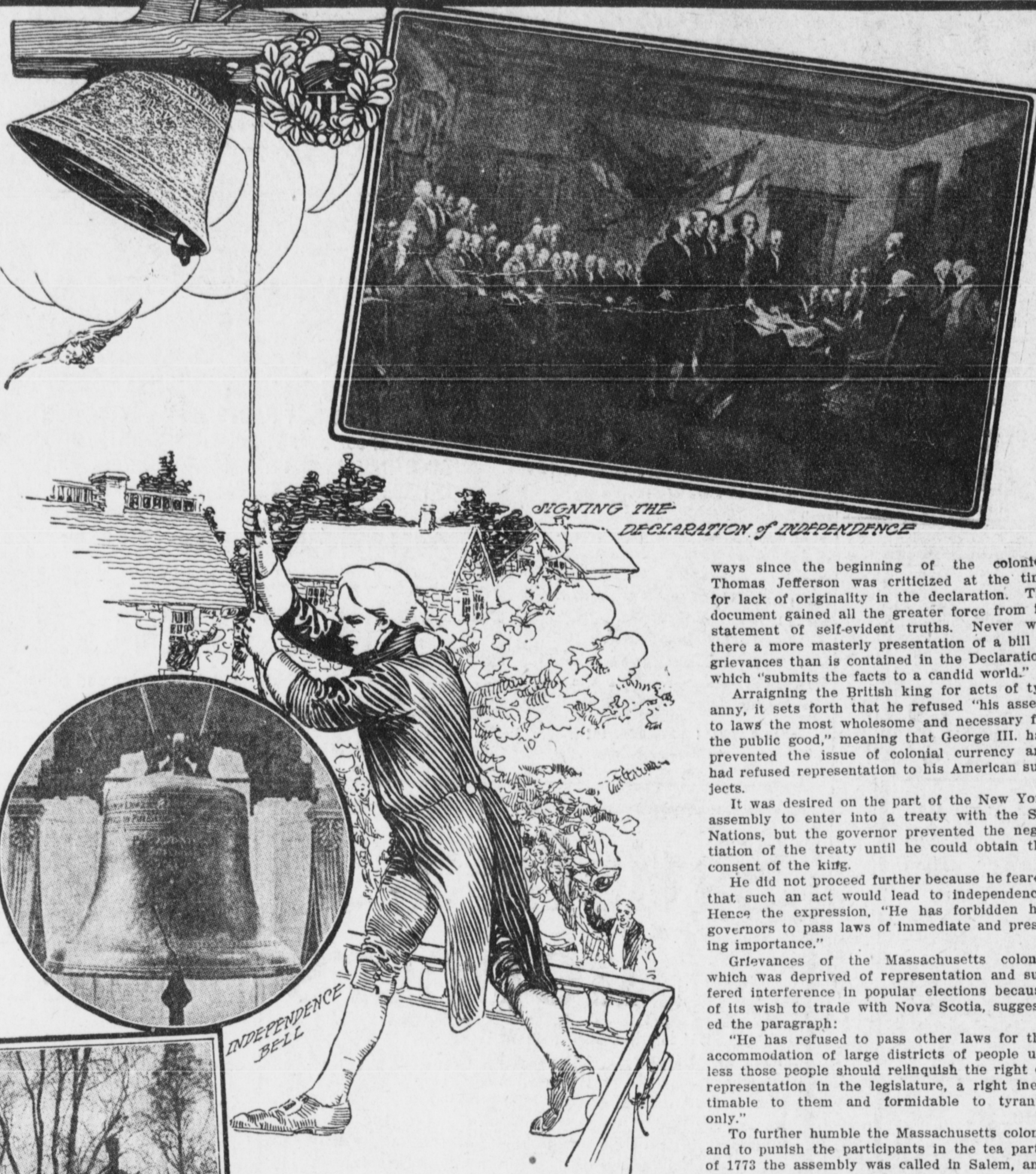


THE IMMORTAL instrument which was signed by John Hancock on July 4, 1776, has meant more than the growth and development of an independent nation on this side of the Atlantic. It was in itself the re-enactment of the greatest bill of human rights ever penned, which received the signet of an unwilling king at Runnymede, and the birth of constitutional liberty. In these days of peace and plenty the Fourth of July is given to "salutes of cannon and the ringing of bells and to the feu de joie," with variations, as John Adams predicted that it would be, yet the observance of the Fourth as an occasion for recalling memories past and giving thanks for the deeds of the patriot forefathers is sporadic rather than general in the United States. The Declaration of Independence is not read from the rostrum, as it once was in every community and the orators to the links have gone.

So much has been taken here as a matter of course that it seems hard to realize that this anniversary is celebrated in the very England from which liberty was wrested and that observances of it are officially ordered in many lands beyond the seas. The Fourth of July has become international in scope, for it has changed the governments of nations whose capitals are far from Independence Hall. So widespread have its effects become as studied in the light of the present day that in order to get the true value of all that the declaration signifies to the world in 1910 it is necessary to go back to the very beginning of American liberty.

Had not the ideas of government held by the colonists been essentially British there would probably never have been any Declaration of Independence. It is as natural for the Briton to demand his rights as it is for him to live. The War of the Revolution was largely due to the fact that the two thousand miles of water between London and the colonies caused parliament to lose sight of the ties of consanguinity and of race.

Although the original thirteen colonies were so essentially English in thought and feeling they had never actually been established by England as a national enterprise. The only one which had ever received any official aid whatever was Georgia, and that was not sufficient to carry any such feeling of dependence as is essential for the preservation of intimate colonial relations. The right to colonize the North American continent had been granted by charters from a British king. According to the feudal system, which was



INDEPENDENCE HALL
PHILADELPHIA

then rapidly becoming effaced, the king owned all the land and distributed it among various favored vassals.

The sovereign in the same way regarded the new world as if it had been won by the sword. The most extravagant ideas prevailed with regard to the wealth of the American lands. It was at one time soberly believed in England that gold and silver and precious stones could be had for the taking and that the natives were the possessors of fabulous wealth. The king gave the charters in most cases with the idea that he would profit greatly from mines which would yield enormous returns to the royal exchequer.

When the colonists came here they found it necessary to make good their titles either by peaceful bargains with the Indians or by force of arms. From the very first the spirit of independence was fostered, for fields which had to be maintained by constant vigilance and negotiations and by show of force did not carry with them a deep sense of obligation. Indeed, even at that early day, although for the throne the colonists entertained feelings of loyalty and devotion, a shrewd idea was abroad that the king did not really own the land which he had bestowed by his charter. The conquest of nature and of the savages begot a rugged independence which as the years went by became more and more distasteful to the authorities in England.

Yet the idea of separation from the crown was of slow growth. The forefathers maintained that they were British subjects, although not living within the realm, as indeed was specified in some of the royal charters. The Massachusetts charter, for instance, sets forth that the colonists shall be considered "as if they and every one of them were born within the realm of England." As British subjects, then, they maintained that they should be entitled to representation, and therefore each colony had its assembly, which determined upon all matters of the common weal and established rates of taxation. It was one of the principles expressed in the Magna Charta that the common council of the kingdom "was to assess an aid or to assess a scutage,"

The Declaration of Rights was a forerunner of the Declaration of Independence. There is nothing more essentially British than the dictum that there shall be no taxation without representation. Of the early American statesmen only Franklin and Otis wished to have representation in the British parliament. The others considered that their own assemblies should be the legislative bodies entirely and that if any taxes were to be imposed they should be collected only with the consent of the colonial assemblies.

The question of taxation, however, did not enter into any controversy, for it was not until the middle of the eighteenth century that Great Britain, exhausted by many wars and seeking to replenish the national treasury, sought extraordinary means for raising revenue and her ministers proposed that the colonies, which had been growing in wealth and importance, should be made to contribute to the impoverished exchequer. The French and Indian war had shown the power of the colonies and their force and had given a very definite idea of their growing wealth and importance.

Having reached the decision to tax the colonies, the ministry did not spend any time in preliminaries. It was decided that parliament had the right to levy the taxes and the fact that the colonies had no representation in that body was not taken into account. Such a matter would ordinarily have been considered a subject for delicate negotiation, but, the decision to tax having once been made, no time was lost in levying it.

England had in effect been a constitutional monarchy since the signing of the Magna Charta in 1215 and in taxing the colonies not represented in the common council of the kingdom she had violated one of the oldest of the rights which every Briton claims.

Such was the situation in 1764, when the struggle began which 12 years later brought forth the Declaration of Independence, and the next year brought into being the first congress of the American colonies, which decided that the assembly had the power to fix taxes. The stamp act was the first heavy impost levied

by the mother country, which provided for the stamping of various legal instruments and papers and contracts of all kinds, as well as dice and playing cards.

The news of the passage of this act roused the colonists to fury. A gallows was erected in what is now City Hall park, New York, and the British governor was hanged in effigy, and the house of Major Jones, in command of the British regiment, was sacked. Then came the rising of the "Sons of Liberty" and the raising of the liberty poles. Boston and Philadelphia were hotbeds of the storm. So emphatic was the protest that much of the act was repealed and duties were established on tea, which accounted for the sudden rain of tea in Boston harbor. Then came the burning words of Patrick Henry, "Give me liberty or give me death!" before the Virginia in 1773. The year later brought the promulgation of the "Declaration of Rights and Privileges," in which it was declared that every man had "the right to" life, liberty and property and that most ancient right granted at Runnymede, trial by his "peers of the vicinage."

Throughout all this time of storm and strain the protests were made as British subjects, and that congress which met in Carpenter's hall in 1774 was still loyal to the crown. It petitioned the king, remonstrated with parliament and appealed to their brethren in England. Then came Lexington and Concord. The congress of 1775 made provisions for an army, with Washington as commander, and still petitioned. Its petition was refused and mercenaries were hired from petty German princes to—quoting the words of Lossing—"butcher British subjects for asserting the rights of British subjects."

Richard Henry Lee of Virginia offered the independence resolution in June, 1776, and a committee was appointed to draft the declaration, consisting of Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Roger Sherman and Robert Livingston. Jefferson wrote the document and alterations were made principally at the suggestion of Franklin and Adams. The paper was submitted to congress on June 28. It was laid on the table until July 1, when nine colonies voted in favor of it.

The independence resolution was actually adopted on July 2 and promulgated to the world on July 4, when John Hancock of Massachusetts affixed to it his bold signature.

The other members of the congress did not sign it until August 2, and the impressive scene connected with the signing was not witnessed until nearly a month later, although it is popularly associated with the Fourth of July.

Centuries of the progress of the rights of man bear witness in the Declaration. That "all men are created equal and are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," was not new, for it was recognized at Sinai. That governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed had been stated and restated in many

ways since the beginning of the colonies. Thomas Jefferson was criticized at the time for lack of originality in the declaration. The document gained all the greater force from its statement of self-evident truths. Never was there a more masterly presentation of a bill of grievances than is contained in the Declaration, which "submits the facts to a candid world."

Arraigning the British king for acts of tyranny, it sets forth that he refused "his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good," meaning that George III. had prevented the issue of colonial currency and had refused representation to his American subjects.

It was desired on the part of the New York assembly to enter into a treaty with the Six Nations, but the governor prevented the negotiation of the treaty until he could obtain the consent of the king.

He did not proceed further because he feared that such an act would lead to independence. Hence the expression, "He has forbidden his governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance."

Grievances of the Massachusetts colony, which was deprived of representation and suffered interference in popular elections because of its wish to trade with Nova Scotia, suggested the paragraph:

"He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people unless those people should relinquish the right of representation in the legislature, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only."

To further humble the Massachusetts colony and to punish the participants in the tea party of 1773 the assembly was called in Salem, and not in Boston. Hence the words of the document, "He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable and distant from the depository of their public records."

Massachusetts colony and others had adopted resolutions in their assemblies that there should be no taxation without the consent of the governed. The Massachusetts assembly was asked to rescind its resolution in 1768 and on its refusal to do so was dissolved. The assemblies of Virginia and North Carolina met the same fate. This state of affairs is summed up in the Declaration in the words, "He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly for opposing with much firmness his invasion on the rights of the people."

The Declaration protests against the judges being dependent on the will of the king for their salaries, and, indeed, in some of the colonies many of the judges had been impeached for declaring that they would receive their salaries from the royal treasury.

Graphically the authors of the document tell how the erection of a multitude of new offices had impoverished the country, referring to the collectors appointed to carry out the provisions of the stamp act. The quartering of troops in times of peace was a substantial grievance complained of, for the king insisted on retaining British regiments here after the French and Indian war at the expense of the colonists, ostensibly for defense but in reality to suppress a growing democracy.

The words, "He has affected to render the military independent of and superior to the civil power," refer to the position taken by General Gage, who, with several regiments of British troops, was in Boston. By order of the king he had been made superior to the civil government.

Here and there through the colonies Americans had been killed in altercations with British soldiers, who were subsequently put on trial and acquitted. The Declaration accuses the king of quartering large bodies of armed troops and of "protecting them by mock trial from punishment for any murders which they may commit."

Such were the principles enunciated in the Declaration, and how well they were sustained by the arbitrament of war the world knows. The nation began celebrating the glorious Fourth from the very beginning. Salutes of 13 cannon were fired by the army in 1777, and the new republic was pledged in wine.

West Point saw a significant celebration in 1779, when General Washington issued a pardon for all prisoners in the army under sentence of death. The last celebration of the army of the Revolution as such took place on both shores of the Hudson river and a grand salute was fired.

More of the nature of a festival dominated the Fourth after 1783, for then came parades, free dinners, toasts, the reading of the Declaration in public by citizens and more and more the participation of the younger generation. Dignity and solemnity marked these early celebrations and eloquent speeches were made.

The Fourth is a statutory holiday in every state and its fame has gone beyond the seas.



Libby's Vienna Sausage

Is distinctly different from any other sausage you ever tasted. Just try one can and it is sure to become a frequent necessity.

Libby's Vienna Sausage just suits for breakfast, is fine for luncheon and satisfies at dinner or supper. Like all of Libby's Food Products, it is carefully cooked and prepared, ready to serve, in Libby's Great White Kitchen—the cleanest, most scientific kitchen in the world.

Other popular, ready-to-serve Libby Pure Foods are:

Cooked Corned Beef
Peerless Dried Beef Veal Loaf
Evaporated Milk
Baked Beans Chow Chow
Mixed Pickles

Insist on Libby's at your grocer's.

Libby, McNeill & Libby
Chicago

Honored by the Governor.

Effusive compliments have been paid to Governor Marshall many times, but it remained for an old Irish woman to cap the climax.

The governor met her at a funeral which he attended the other day and she was full of reverence for the Indiana executive.

"Ah," she said, "an 'tis the gov'nor," and she swallowed up the governor's slim right hand in her own right hand, made large and muscular by many days of toil. "Yis, 'tis the gov'nor, an' it's glad I am to see ye, gov'nor, an' indade the corpse is honored by your prisinee."—Indianapolis News.

Conditional Piety.

Two Scotch fishermen, James and Sandy, belated and befogged on a rough water, were in some trepidation lest they should never get ashore again. At last Jamie said:

"Sandy, I'm steering, and I think you'd better put up a bit of prayer."

"I don't know how," said Sandy.

"If ye don't I'll chuck ye overboard," said Jamie.

Sandy began: "Oh, Lord, I never asked anything of ye for fifteen years, and if ye'll only get us safe back, I'll never trouble ye again, and—"

"Whist, Sandy," said Jamie. "The boat's touched shore; don't be beholden to anybody."—Short Stories.

According to Her Count.

"Yes," said the young wife; "Phillip and I have lived together a whole year, and we've never had the slightest quarrel."

"What are you talking about! You and Phillip were married seven years ago!"

"To be sure we were, but you forget that he's a traveling salesman."

A good word is an easy obligation; but not to speak ill requires only our silence, which costs us nothing.—Til-lotson.

The young who take advice are almost beyond the need of it.—George MacDonald.

Post Toasties

with strawberries and cream.

A delightful combination that strongly appeals to the appetite.

The crisp, fluffy bits have a distinctive flavour and are ready to serve from the package without cooking.

Convenient,

Appetizing,

Healthful food.

"The Memory Lingers"

Popular pkg. 10c.

Family size, 15c.

Postum Cereal Co., Ltd.
Battle Creek, Mich.

JULY FOURTH

by HENRY BARRETT CHAMBERLIN

When the clock struck four, I was on the floor, The bells began to ring and the cannon to roar. The guns to fire and the crackers to snap— This is the Fourth of July.

ONCE upon a time—if you are exacting as to dates, the time fell between 1836 and 1860—there was a country parson who kept a record of his Fourths. In the year 1855 he broke into poetry and the quoted quatrain was the result. This record of his Fourths, taken from his journal, was published in the Atlantic Monthly.

Now if various and sundry reasons, all excellent in their way, did not keep this esteemed magazine closed to the eyes of boyhood, it is to be feared that this parson, despite his poetry, would be voted a cross old man. For when the Fourth fell on Sunday he saw no reason why it should be celebrated on any other day or in any fashion not in keeping with a seemingly observance of the Sabbath. Instead of gladly accepting the bounty of the calendar and having a trilogy, a series of three dramatic and exciting days fraught with danger and delight, this gloomy personage would have limited the day's events to a sermon and a prayer.

In his records can be found testimony against him, for they read:

"July 4, 1847. Sunday.

"July 5. Monday morning. This is celebrated as the Fourth of July very improperly. Yesterday was the day and ministers might have preached upon the subject of religious freedom; this would have been sufficient and ought to have been satisfactory. But no; there must be noise, the drum must beat and the cannon roar, the children be dressed in their best and paraded, and 'Don't these children look nice?'"

"Oh, yes, very nice, but if their parents would teach them to respect their superiors and behave with propriety it would be far better. Well, there has been a general turnout, rich and poor, young and old, all mixed up together. This is a free country—but not so, it is a country of slave holders. We hold 3,000,000 of our fellow mortals as slaves—and how inconsistent."

"July 4, 1852. Sunday.

"July 5. Monday.

"The community were not satisfied to have yesterday as being the Fourth of July because they could not serve Satan so openly and boldly as today. My opinion is that when the Fourth of July comes on the Sabbath it ought to be remembered in a suitable and proper manner by assembling in the sanctuary and hearing the proclamation of peace announced from the pulpit, 'good tidings of great joy which shall be to all people.' Suitable prayers and suitable readings would be a suitable acknowledgment that our blessings are of God, but because this won't do we must have a great noise and bustle and much that is derogatory to the Christian character must be put in operation."

He didn't like the methods of celebration any better when the glorious day fell in the middle of the week, for July 4, 1849, he wrote:

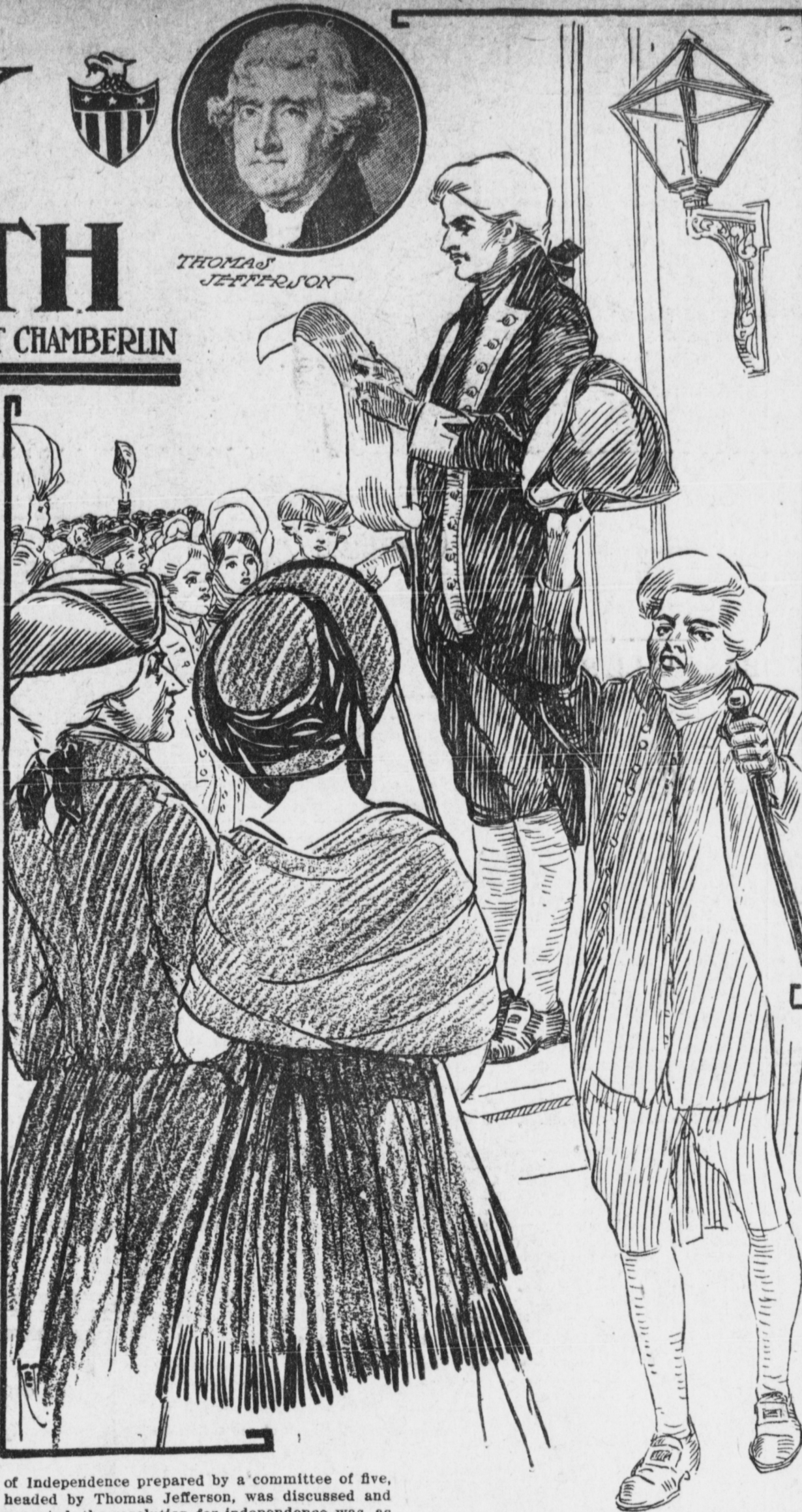
"Wednesday. At the rising of the sun the bells of the city are ringing and the cannon roaring, calling upon those within hearing to awake, arise and call upon their God, and give him thanks for this great blessing, our national independence, which we this day commemorate by making all the noise we can and by acting as well as we can and as bad as we can."

All of which would justify any boy in the belief that though the parson may have been a God-fearing personage who walked the narrow path all his godly days and was never even tempted by a lingering desire for pleasant primrose byways, he must certainly have been rather an unpleasant person to live with and that the milk of human kindness which was his portion, though it may not have soured, was as certainly lacking in cream.

How different was the letter which John Adams in the first flush of joy over the adoption by congress of the Declaration of Independence, wrote to his wife. Its date, July 3, may give some ardent young Americans excuse for firing their crackers before the dawn of the day which even lawmakers say may have its claim shattered into fiery noise.

This first historic Adams, first vice-president, second president of the republic which he helped to bring into being, was a good husband. Busy as he must have been, for he was a foremost figure in the stirring events, "the Atlas of Independence," the "Colossus of that debate" which preceded the vote on the nation-making resolution, he wrote on July 3 two letters to his wife, Abigail. In one he said: "Yesterday the greatest question was decided which ever was debated in America; and a greater perhaps never was, nor will be, decided among men. A resolution was passed without one dissenting colony, that these united colonies are and of right ought to be, free and independent states." In the other: "The second day of July, 1776, will be the most memorable epoch in the history of America. I am apt to believe that it will be celebrated by succeeding generations as the great anniversary festival. It ought to be commemorated as the day of deliverance by solemn acts of devotion to God Almighty. It ought to be solemnized with pomp and parade, with shows, games, sports, bells, bonfires and illuminations, from one end of this continent to the other, from this time forward forevermore. You will think me transported with enthusiasm, but I am not. I am well aware of the toil and blood and treasure that it will cost us to maintain this declaration and support and defend these states. Yet through all the gloom I can see the rays of ravishing light and glory. I can see that the end is more than worth all the means; and that posterity will triumph in that day's transaction, even though we should rue it, which I trust in God we shall not."

Though posterity selected, instead of July 2, the day on which the formal Declaration



of Independence prepared by a committee of five, headed by Thomas Jefferson, was discussed and accepted, the resolution for independence was, as these letters show, really adopted July 2.

It took a long time for the petitioners of the colonies to conceive of independence. Leaders like Samuel Adams waxed impatient with those who believed a peaceful settlement of the trouble was possible without separation from the mother country. Yet Washington in the first congress denied that the colonies desired or that it was to their interest to set up for independence. Franklin looked upon it as an event which, if it must come, was lamentable.

Lexington and Concord and Bunker hill favored the radicals. June 7, 1776, Richard Henry Lee of the Virginia delegation, following the instructions which he had received from the council of Virginia, presented a resolution, "That these united colonies are and of right ought to be free and independent states; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown; that all political connection between them and Great Britain is and ought to be totally dissolved." John Adams seconded the motion and a debate followed. There were no authentic reports of these debates. The war had not yet been won. Public report of what was said would have been of extreme danger to these men, who, indeed, would have been hanged had good King George been able to get them, but hanging men is like making rabbit pie—you must first catch the rabbit.

It is likely that those who led the debate in support of the measure were John and Samuel Adams, Roger Sherman, Oliver Wolcott, Richard Henry Lee and George Wythe. Those opposing were probably John Dickinson, John Jay, James Wilson and Robert R. Wilson. It appeared that four New England colonies, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Connecticut, and three southern colonies, Virginia, Georgia and North Carolina, were prepared to vote at once in the affirmative, but as unanimity was desired a final vote was postponed until July 1, and a committee composed of Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Franklin, John Adams, Roger Sherman and Robert R. Livingston, was appointed to prepare a formal statement for the world.

Lee, the mover of the resolution, would perhaps have been named chairman of the committee had not his wife fallen ill. As it was, Jefferson received the honor and save for a few alterations by Franklin and Adams the Declaration of Independence was written by him. The original draft in the state department in Washington, save for these interlineations by Franklin and Adams, is in his handwriting.

July 1 debate was resumed on the Lee resolution. July 2 all the delegates but those from New York voted in favor of it and it was of this action that John Adams wrote to his wife. The original resolution having been carried, the formal declaration prepared by the committee to show a due respect for the opinions of mankind was reported and discussed until late July 4, when it was finally accepted and signed by the president of the congress, John Hancock, and the secretary. Within a week the provincial congress of New York expressed its approval. August 2 an engrossed copy of the declaration was laid before congress and received the signatures of delegates from 13 col-

onies, 56 in all, though Matthew Thornton of New Jersey did not sign until November.

Grim jests were passed. Hancock, writing his name large, said that John Bull could read it without spectacles and impressed upon his comrades that since the fatal die was cast they must "all hang together in this matter," which gave Franklin a chance for his bon mot, "Yes, indeed, we must all hang together, or assuredly we shall all hang separately."

A fat delegate—some say it was Harrison, others that it was Carter Braxton of Virginia—said to one of light weight, either Carroll of Carrollton or Gerry of Massachusetts: "When it comes to hanging I shall have greatly the advantage, for my neck would be broken at once, while I fear you will dangle in the air and hang for some time."

The first public celebration of the Declaration of Independence was probably that of July 8, 1776, when John Nixon read the statement in the yard of the statehouse in Philadelphia and the king's arms were taken down in the courtroom. In New

In 1777, in honor of the first anniversary of the glorious day, every soldier was ordered an extra gill of rum. In 1778 the general orders read: "Tomorrow, the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, will be celebrated by firing 13 pieces of cannon and a few de jole of the whole line." Even as early as that parades were in order. A description of one shows that elaborate hair dressing is not of the twentieth century only and that the Tories were not so insignificant as to escape notice.

"We had a magnificent celebration of the anniversary of Independence when handsome fireworks were displayed. The Whigs of the city dressed up a woman with the monstrous head-dress of the Tory ladies and escorted her through the streets with a great concourse of people. Her head was elegantly and expensively dressed. I suppose about three feet high and proportionate width, with a profusion of curls. The figure was droll and occasioned much mirth. It has lessened some heads already and will probably bring the rest within the bounds of reason, for they are monstrous indeed. The Tory wife of Dr. Smith has christened the figure Contenella, or the Duchess of Independence, and prayed for a pin from her head by way of relic. The Tory women are very much mortified notwithstanding this."

Barbecues, fireworks, parades, picnics, white dresses—these seem early to have become a part of the day's celebration. Noise and accidents, also, early developed. Julia Ward Howe, in her reminiscences, tells that she remembers her own distress as a child because the Democratic mayor of New York, Gideon Lee, prohibited home fireworks. Fortunately for her and her sisters and brothers, they lived next door to the mayor and he made an exception in their favor.

In 1857 she listened to the ode written by Emerson and read in the town hall at Concord July 4, 1857. Perhaps he caught the spirit of even the day's noise better than the other parson. At least he wrote more kindly of it:

"The cannon boom from town to town, Our pulses beat not less, The joy bells chime their tidings down, Which children's voices bless."

A Protection Against the Heat.
When you begin to think it's a personal matter between you and the sun to see which is the hotter, buy yourself a glass or a bottle of Coca-Cola. It is cooling—relieves fatigue and quenches the thirst. Wholesome as the purest water and lots nicer to drink. At soda fountains and carbonated in bottles—50 everywhere. Send 2c stamp for booklet "The Truth About Coca-Cola" and the Coca-Cola Baseball Record Book for 1910. The latter contains the famous poem "Casey At The Bat," records, schedules for both leagues, and other valuable baseball information compiled by authorities. Address The Coca-Cola Co., Atlanta, Ga.

The Ruling Spirit.
Husband (rushing into the room)—Come out, quick.
Wife—What's the matter?
"The house is on fire, and we will be burned to death if we hesitate a moment. Run, run for your life!"
"Yes, I'll be out in a minute; I've got to tidy up the rooms a little so that it will look decent when the firemen get here."—Modern Society.

Thomas Hood's Oversight.
Thomas Hood gave to literature the undying "Song of the Shirt," but he might have written an even sadder song, that of the washtub. Easy Task laundry soap was unknown in his day. It is only for the last quarter century that it has been relieving women of backaches and bruised hands. It takes the dirt out of or off of anything—actually does most of the work itself. Your grocer has it.

Similarity.
Eva—Then you are not fond of pressed flowers?
Jack—No, they always remind me of a kiss through a telephone.
Eva—Gracious! In what way?
Jack—They have lost their sweetness.

Important to Mothers.
Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Watson*. In Use For Over 30 Years. The Kind You Have Always Bought. Search others for their virtues, and thyself for thy vices.—Fuller.

YOUR BACKACHE WILL YIELD

To Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Bloomdale, Ohio.—"I suffered from terrible headaches, pains in my back and right side, and was tired all the time and nervous. I could not sleep, and every month I could hardly stand the pain. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound restored me to health again and made me feel like a new woman. I hope this letter will induce other women to avail themselves of this valuable medicine."—Mrs. E. M. FREDERICK, Bloomdale, Ohio.

Backache is a symptom of female weakness or derangement. If you have backache don't neglect it. To get permanent relief you must reach the root of the trouble. Nothing we know of will do this so safely and surely as Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Cure the cause of these distressing aches and pains and you will become well and strong.

The great volume of unsolicited testimony constantly pouring in proves conclusively that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, has restored health to thousands of women.

If you have the slightest doubt that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will help you, write to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., for advice. Your letter will be absolutely confidential, and the advice free.

Make the Liver Do its Duty

Nine times in ten when the liver is right the stomach and bowels are right. **CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS** gently but firmly compel a lazy liver to do its duty. Cure Constipation, Indigestion, Sick Headache, and Distress after Eating. Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price. GENUINE must bear signature: *W. D. Carter*

THE FIRST APPLICATION OF

RESINOL

In itching and irritable conditions of the skin produces a feeling of comfort to the sufferer never before experienced. It is the recognized specific for itching piles and the standard remedy in eczema. 50 cents a jar all druggists, or sent direct on receipt of price.

RESINOL CHEMICAL COMPANY, BALTIMORE, MD.
As an application for Eczema, Burns and Scalds, I consider Resinol Ointment better than anything else.

WESTERN CANADA

What J. J. Hill, the Great Railroad Magnate, Says About Its Wheat-Producing Power

"The greatest need of this country (United States) in northwestern Canada is the providing of homes for its people and producing sufficient for them. The west is a wheat exporting country as a whole. Canada is to be the great wheat country."

60 ACRES FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

Upwards of 125 Million Bushels of Wheat
were harvested in 1909. Average of the three provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba will be upwards of 83 bushels per acre. Free homesteads of 60 acres, and adjoining pre-emption of 160 acres (at \$3 per acre), are to be had in the choicest districts. Schools, convents, churches, excellent, soil the very best. Railways convenient, climate mild, lumber cheap, fuel easy to get and reasonable in price. Water easily procured, suited for farming a success. Write to us to send you a copy of our booklet, low railway rates, descriptive literature on applications, and other information, to Dept. of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to the Canadian Government Agent.

H. M. WILLIAMS
Law Building, Toledo, Ohio
(Use address nearest you.)

FREE Send postal for Free Package of Paxtine. Better and more economical than liquid antiseptics FOR ALL TOILET USES.

PAXTINE TOILET ANTISEPTIC

Gives one a sweet breath; clean, white, germ-free teeth—antiseptically clean mouth and throat—purifies the breath after smoking—dispels all disagreeable perspiration and body odors—much appreciated by dainty women. A quick remedy for sore eyes and catarrh.

A little Paxtine powder dissolved in a glass of hot water makes a delightful antiseptic solution, possessing extraordinary cleansing, germicidal and healing power, and absolutely harmless. Try a Sample. 50c. a large box at druggists or by mail. **THE PAXTON TOILET CO., BOSTON, MASS.**

30 ft. Bowels—

Biggest organ of the body—the bowels—and the most important—It's got to be looked after—neglect means suffering and years of misery. **CASCARETS** help nature keep every part of your bowels clean and strong—then they act right—means health to your whole body.

CASCARETS are a box for a week's treatment. All druggists. Biggest seller in the world—Million boxes a month.

LAMENESS from a Bone Spavin, King Bone, Splint, Curb, Side Bone or similar trouble can be stopped with

ABSORBINE

Full directions in pamphlet with each bottle. Does not blister or remove the hair, and horses can be worked. Sold a bottle. **Horse Book 9 E free.**

ABSORBINE, JR., for man, child, and dog. Relieves Painful Swelling, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Itches, Varicose Veins, Rheumatism, Gout, and all other troubles. Write for free literature. Will tell you more if you write. Manufactured only by **W. F. YOUNG, P. O. Box 2, 210 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.**

DAISY FLY KILLER

placed anywhere, all insects killed all flies, mosquitoes, etc., etc. Sold a bottle. **Horse Book 9 E free.**

WHEELS, STEEL AND RUBBER TIRE

We re-rubber old channel tired wheels. Buggy Tops, Cushions, Poles, Shafts, and All Kinds of Trimmings.

BUOB & SCHEU CO.
400 Court and Broadway

PARKER'S HAIR BALM

Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes its growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Natural Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 25c and 50c at Druggists.

MORE EGGS

If you need for my successful poultry method that tells how to make 100 hens lay 80 eggs a day, summer or winter, I send it on free trial and guarantee to make you hens lay before you pay. Mrs. G. Alley, New Bedford, Mass.

JUST THE PLACE

you are looking for—the Sacramento Valley, Cal. Write today for free information. Fruit, poultry, hops, alfalfa. Ideal climate. Easy terms. **H. L. HOLLISTER & Co., 209 LaSalle St., Chicago**

PATENT

WANTED: Writers to copy letters at home. Mail 100 cents. Free literature. **H. L. HOLLISTER & Co., 209 LaSalle St., Chicago**

If afflicted with sore eyes, use **Thompson's Eye Water**
W. N. U., CINCINNATI, NO. 25-1910.

Georgia Legislature voted 200,000 additional pensions to Confederate veterans.

Deputy Revenue Collector C. C. Hopper reports \$17,000 as amount of collections for this District during the month of June.

The statement of the Bank of Maysville National Banking Association, published elsewhere, shows total resources and liabilities of \$616,009.09. The individual deposits are \$483,428.59.

Hon. Osmund F. Byron of Ashland has announced his withdrawal from the Republican race for Congress in the Ninth District, thus leaving a clear field for the nomination of Congressman Bennett.

Mr. Terrance Mackey is firing on the C. and O. freight between this city and Russell. Terry will be a high-class engineer before many years roll around, if he sticks to his job, which we think he will.

Carlisle Mercury: "Mrs. W. W. Robb, accompanied by her sister-in-law, Miss Robb of Mason, went to Lexington Wednesday to enter a hospital for treatment. Mrs. Robb has been in poor health for some time."

Judge Charles E. Boone, formerly Claim Clerk in the Auditor's office, has given the legal notice through a Frankfort paper that at the next meeting of the Prison Commission he will apply for a parole. The law requires publication of the notice of the application before it can be made. Judge Boone is serving a sentence of fourteen years for stealing about \$40,000 from the State.

At Louisville Thursday the will of Peter King, the well-known contractor, who died a few days ago, was admitted to probate. The property of deceased consists mainly of personalty, and is estimated at \$75,000. In his will the testator leaves \$5,000 in trust for the benefit of his sister, Anna Cain, which at her death shall go to her three children. The remainder of the estate is left to the testator's wife, Elizabeth L. King, formerly of this city.



SPEARS-BENTLEY.

Mr. John Spears, aged 48, of Brown county, O., and Miss Clara Bentley, aged 21, of Adams county, O., were married yesterday afternoon in the County Clerk's office, Squire J. O. Pickrell officiating.

Headache

"My father has been a sufferer from sick headache for the last twenty-five years and never found any relief until he began taking your Cascarets. Since he has begun taking Cascarets he has never had the headache. They have entirely cured him. Cascarets do what you recommend them to do. I will give you the privilege of using his name."—E. M. Dickson, 1120 Resner St., W. Indianapolis, Ind.

A dispatch was received in this city yesterday stating that Mrs. Hannah Donovan of Chicago was sinking, with no hopes of recovery. Mrs. Donovan was formerly of this city, and is a sister of Mrs. P. H. King of East Fourth street.

(No 9.561.)

Report of the condition of the

Bank of Maysville

National Banking Association

At Maysville, in the State of Kentucky, at the close of business June 5th, 1910.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts	\$420,172.77
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	1,846.54
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	25,000.00
U. S. Bonds on hand	500.00
U. S. Bonds, Securities, etc.	64,780.50
Banking-house, Furniture and Fixtures	15,000.00
Due from National Banks (not reserve agents)	588.67
Due from State and Private Banks and Bankers, Trust Companies and Savings Banks	331.86
Due from approved Reserve Agents	36,880.39
Checks and other Cash Items	968.17
Notes of other National Banks	30.00
Fractional Paper Currency, Nickels and Cents	108.39
Lawful Money Reserve in Bank, viz:	
Specie	\$27,676.80
Legal-tender notes	11,470.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (8% circulation)	1,250.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer	600.00
Total	\$616,009.09
LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in	\$100,000.00
Surplus fund	2,500.00
Undivided Profits, less Expenses and Taxes paid	114.53
National Bank notes outstanding	25,000.00
Due to other National Banks	2,158.03
Due to State and Private Banks and Bankers	3,307.91
Individual Deposits subject to check	483,428.59
Certified Checks	500.00
Total	\$616,009.09

STATE OF KENTUCKY, ss.
COUNTY OF MASON.
I, R. K. HOEFELICH, Cashier of the above-named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. K. HOEFELICH, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of July, 1910.
EMMA SCHWARTZ, Notary Public.
My commission as N. P. expires March 4th, 1914.

Correct—Attest:
J. F. BARBOUR,
A. M. J. COCHRAN, {Directors.
R. A. COCHRAN.

During the hot weather the streetcars will make an extra trip at night.

During the month of June there were 1,494 visitors to the Public Library and 870 books were taken out.

The U. S. Snagboat E. A. Woodruff landed at the wharfboat yesterday morning for a short time on her way down the river.

Rev. G. W. Bunton of Covington, former Pastor of Third Street M. E. Church, this city, will preach to his former congregation tomorrow evening at 7:30 o'clock. Rev. Bunton has a multitude of friends and admirers here who will be glad of the opportunity to hear their former Pastor again. Other services at this Church will be as follows: Sermon by the Pastor, Rev. Harrop, at 10:45 a. m., Sunday-school at 9:30 a. m., Mr. L. M. Superintendent, Epworth League devotional service at 6:45, led by J. H. Richardson. The members, friends and public in general are invited to these services.

OFFICERS ELECTED

DeKalb Lodge No. 12, I. O. O. F., elected the following officers Tuesday night—
N. G.—Burton Davidson.
V. G.—Frank Wright.
Secretary—J. W. Thompson.
Treasurer—A. D. Cole.
Host—J. W. Thompson.

BASEBALL RESULTS

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Yesterday's Games.
Cincinnati 4, Pittsburgh 1.
St. Louis 0, Chicago 2.
Brooklyn 4, New York 5.
Philadelphia 6, Boston 2.
Philadelphia 6, Boston 5.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Chicago	39	21	.650
New York	37	22	.627
Pittsburgh	31	27	.534
Cincinnati	31	30	.508
Philadelphia	29	31	.483
St. Louis	26	35	.429
Brooklyn	25	34	.424
Boston	22	43	.338

OFFICIAL CALL

Republican Convention for the Ninth Congressional District of Kentucky

To the Republicans of the Ninth District of Kentucky:

You are respectfully requested to meet in Mass Conventions at the Courthouses in your respective counties (Boyd excepted—to be held at City Hall, Ashland,) on Saturday, July 16th, 1910, at 1:30 p. m., (standard time) to select delegates to attend a convention to be held at Maysville, Ky., Wednesday, July 20th, 1910, at 10 a. m., (standard time) for the purpose of nominating a Republican candidate for Congress for the Ninth Congressional District of Kentucky to be voted for at the regular November election, 1910.

The basis of representation in said District Convention shall be one vote for each 100 votes or fraction over 50 votes cast for the Honorable William H. Taft for President in November, 1908, and the votes of the various counties shall be as follows—

Bath	15 votes	Lawrence	21 votes
Boyd	29 votes	Lewis	25 votes
Bracken	11 votes	Mason	21 votes
Carter	26 votes	Nicholas	11 votes
Fleming	20 votes	Robertson	4 votes
Greenup	21 votes	Rowan	10 votes
Harrison	16 votes		

The total representation being 230 votes; 116 being required to nominate.

By order of the District Committee, this, June 11th, 1910.

JOHN D. LITTLEJOHN,
Secretary Republican Committee, Ninth District Kentucky.

FARMER'S WIFE HAD HEAP TO DO

Mrs. Shepherd Was in Bad Shape When She Could Not Stand on Her Feet.

Durham, N. C.—"I am a farmer's wife," writes Mrs. J. M. Shepherd, of this city, "and have a heap to do."
"Four months ago I could not stand on my feet, to do anything much, but at this time I do the most of my work. I took Cardui and it did me more good than all the doctors."

"You don't know half how I thank you for the Cardui Home Treatment. I wish that all women who suffer from womanly trouble would treat themselves as I have." Ladies can easily treat themselves at home, with Cardui, the woman's tonic. It is easy to take, and so gentle in its action, that it cannot do anything but good.

Being composed exclusively of vegetable ingredients, Cardui cannot lay up trouble in your system, as mineral drugs often do. Its ingredients having no harsh, medicinal effects, and being non-poisonous and perfectly harmless, Cardui is absolutely safe for young and old.

Ask your druggist. He will tell you to try Cardui.

N. B.—Write to: Ladies' Advisory Dept., Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., for Special Instructions, and 64-page book, "Home Treatment for Women," sent in plain wrapper, on request.

Ruggles Campmeeting

Will Be Held This Year from

Thursday, July 28th,

to

Sunday, August 7th,

Inclusive. The Rev. G. W. Hodge, D. D., of Cincinnati, Ohio, and other prominent Ministers will be present. The meeting will be in charge of Superintendents J. G. Dyer and J. M. Ackman. Privileges will be let July 4th. Write L. M. Lane, Maysville, Ky., for cottages.

THE LEDGER leads in all, and is the favorite paper of the people.

COMPETENT JUDGES.

Beauty Doctors Endorse Herpicide.

Women who make a business of beautifying other women come pretty near knowing what will bring about the best results. Here are letters from two, concerning Herpicide:

"I can recommend Newbro's 'Herpicide,' as it stopped my hair from falling out; and, as a dressing it has no superior."
(Signed.) Bertha A. Trullinger, "Complexion Specialist," 294 Morrison St., Portland, Ore.
"After using one bottle of 'Herpicide' my hair has stopped falling out, and my scalp is entirely free from dandruff."
(Signed.) Grace Dodge, "Beauty Doctor," 195 Sixth St., Portland, Ore.
Sold by leading druggists. Send 10c. in stamps for sample to The Herpicide Co., Detroit, Mich.

81 Bottles Guaranteed.

J. JAMES WOOD & SON, Special Agents.



The weather: Showers today; Sunday, cloudy.

Saturday half-holiday is recognized in sixteen States of this country and two cities.

NEW LIVERY FIRM

Malone, Mackey & Gallenstein Now Sole Owners of Popular Daulton Stables and Undertaking

An important business change took place in Maysville yesterday, when ex-Sheriff James Mackey and Johnnie Gallenstein, the efficient and popular young undertaker, purchased an interest in the livery and undertaking business of Thomas Malone on West Second street.

The new firm will be Malone, Mackey & Gallenstein, all active and popular business men and men well known by almost everybody in the community. The new firm has one of the best located and finest and best equipped livery stables in the city and an establishment which was built up by the late Mose Daulton and brother, under whom it became perhaps the finest establishment of its kind in this part of the State, and enjoyed an extensive and select patronage.

The new firm has added a number of fine horses and rigs to their livery equipment and an unusually fine selection of new and artistic designs, recently ordered from New York, to their undertaking stock, several of which designs will be entirely new in this community.

We are assured that the firm is equipped to supply the best that is procurable in their line and that their patrons will receive from them prompt, courteous and efficient service.

The new firm will take charge of the business next Monday.

Latest News

Cantrill's majority over Thomas in Seventh District is 2,634.

Threatened strike of 40,000 miners in the Pittsburgh District.

Port Arthur, Manchuria, is now an open port to the shipping of the world.

Number of immigrants admitted to the United States the past year estimated at 1,087,543, an increase of 283,759 over 1909.

An English firm is now building the largest battleship in the world for the Chilean Government. It is of 32,000 tons and will cost \$15,000,000.

The Lexington Herald, Democratic, which supported C. M. Thomas for Congress, declares it will not support Congressman Campbell Cantrill, the nominee.

Get Ready to Dress Up for the Fourth. A Beautiful Selection of Ladies'

Wash Suits!

Just arrived. They are no doubt the prettiest styles ever shown here, the highest grade made, trimmed elaborately in lace insertion. Colors, lobster, white, blue, tan. You must see these Suits to appreciate their value. The price will astonish you. We show

SUITS AS LOW AS \$2.39.

Wash Skirts, in white and colors, 98c and \$1.25. You'll be right in it wearing one of these Suits and one of our reduced Hats.

New York Store.

S. STRAUS, Proprietor.

This is the last issue of THE PUBLIC LEDGER until July 5th. There is no issue of THE LEDGER on July 4th.

Lincoln Memorial Building near Hodgenville will not be completed before October, when the dedication exercises will be held.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 1st.—Theodore Roosevelt is to be asked to get back in harness again. His decisive defeat in both the Senate and the Assembly by the Republican organization has created a situation which may force him to take an active part in the politics of both State and Nation.

Twenty-nine roads for third week in June show average gross increase of 16.12%.

The second annual regatta of Maysville Motor Boat Club July 4th promises to be a drawing card and a big time is expected.

Everything is in readiness at Reno for the fight July 4th between Jeffries and Johnson. It is said that Tex Ricard and the other promoters will make \$400,000 out of the mill, which is to be the greatest prize fight on record. The odds dropped back from \$10 to \$7.50, offered two days ago, to the former odds of \$10 to \$6.50 on Jeffries.

A Few Special Prices for SPOT CASH

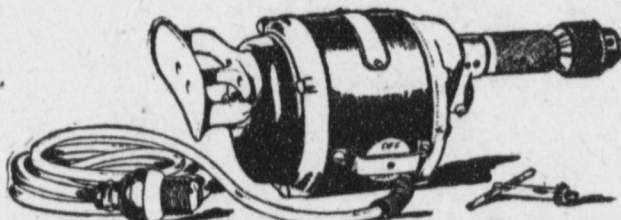
Mennen's Talcum	12c
Colgate's Talcum	15c
Castoria, Fletcher's	19c
1 pound Phosphate Soda	12c
Selditz Powders, one dozen	15c
1 pound Castile Soap, regular price, 25c, our special price	15c

As Prices Are so Reasonably Low They Are Absolutely NET

M. F. WILLIAMS & CO.

THIRD STREET DRUG STORE.

General Electric motor drills are most appreciated in places where other drills are hard to handle



General Electric direct current breast-drill for operation on 115 or 220 volt circuits

These motors are specially appreciated by

Contractors
Blacksmiths
Carpenters
Machinists

Repair Men
Stair Builders
Wagon Makers
Tool Workers

The G.E. motor drill is neatly finished, compact, and may be operated from any lamp circuit. The entire outfit consists of motor, chuck tightening key, and ten feet of flexible cord. Weight, 16 lbs.

MAYSVILLE GAS CO.,

211 Court Street. 'Phone 199.

REMEMBER!

We are the people that brought the price of drugs down to a live-and-let-live price.

THESE PRICES WILL CONTINUE!

Our stock of Drugs is new, fresh and up-to-date. They are all guaranteed under the Pure Food Law, hence must be pure. We invite any and all physicians to kindly step into our store and examine our stock.

We Have the Only Iceless Fountain in Maysville.

Frederick Pharmacy,

Maysville's Original Cut-Rate Drugstore,

Formerly O'Hare's Hardware Store.

West Second Street.

That We May Devote Our Time to the AUTOMOBILE INTERESTS We Are

Selling Out

OF

FIELD FENCING,
LAWN FENCING and GATES,
POULTRY FENCING,
DOUBLE SHOVEL PLOWS,
1 and 2-HORSE CULTIVATORS,
DISC HARROWS,
CORN PLANTERS, WHEAT DRILLS,
All Kinds ROOFINGS, Etc.

Call and see us early if you want best bargains.

KIRK & KIRK.

GEO. H. TRAXEL

'Phone 187.

PLUMBING and HEATING.

There is never a contract too big for me, nor a job too small. All work guaranteed. No old stuff hidden; always use new. No joining with putty; allow no fake.

G. M. WILLIAMS

Dentist

COURT STREET.

STENCILING EMBROIDERY

STAMPING

AT THE ART SHOP

WASHINGTON OPERA-HOUSE BUILDING.

PIERCED BRASS PYROGRAPHY
ART NEEDLE WORK
MATERIALS

If It's ROOKWOOD It's Good COFFEE.

There are several grades, but be sure it's ROOKWOOD.

20 to 35 cents per pound.

All groceries.

E. R. WEBSTER & CO., Importers, Cincinnati, O.

JOHN W. PORTER,

FUNERAL DIRECTOR.

17 East Second St., MAYSVILLE, 189

In Your Toilet

and Bath

For cleansing the skin and removing stains you must use soap—good soap—soap that doesn't contain ingredients that irritate and chap the skin. Now, you can get that kind of soap, and, in addition, softening and whitening properties combined antiseptically, thus treating the skin medicinally, would you not adopt it, especially if its cost was less? Such a preparation is

BORAXO

BATH POWDER

30-Mule Team Brand.

JOHN C. PECOR

22 West Second Street.

Remember, we meet all competition. Get our prices first.

LEGGE. Arrive
10:30 a. m. 12:30 p. m.
1:00 p. m. 7:30 p. m.
11:15 p. m. 11:30 p. m.
11:45 p. m. 11:55 p. m.
Daily except Sunday